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WEATHER PARIS: Frigid showers ... Saturday: Variable. LONDON: ... Temp 14-10 (57-50). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: ... Temp 24-11 (75-52). NEW ... Temp 13-5 (55-41).
REGIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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Belgium	20 B.Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Morocco	3.50 Dr.
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc
Great Britain	20 P	Spain	40 Ptas
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
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rown Supports evelopment of lobile Missiles

By Bernard Weinraub

SHINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT). ense Secretary Harold n has approved full-scale opment funds for a new e missile system that could to the largest and most cost- sile program undertaken by nited States.

Brown's decision to ask ess for $245 million in devel- nt money in the budget for 1979 is expected to touch debate on the controversial ons program, which is de- d to replace the Minuteman, the mainstay of the U.S. nal of land-based strategic iles.

fense Department officials e it plain that the Carter inistration has yet to make ecision on the production and loyment of the missile, which designed so that it can be ached from various points ng an underground tunnel 10 12 miles long. Nonetheless, Brown's move advances the elopment of a system that ld cost as much as $35 billion $40 billion.

Only in recent months—as the arter administration prepares new defense budget—has the ue of the missile, called M-X, "missile experimental," begun stir major interest.

'Important Decision'

The decision whether to ac- re the M-X missile will be single most important weap- system decision faced by the er administration," said a rt last month by the Brook- s Institution.

n. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a mem- of the Senate Armed Forces mittee, said: "People haven't ed on the M-X yet, but they soon enough. There's going e a major debate on this."

he Air Force says the mobile ile is necessary because the in which Minuteman missiles buried will become vulnerable Soviet attack by the mid-1980s. new mobile missile probably ld occupy a trench 10 to 12 es long and 5 feet under- und. It will be movable— reby avoiding Soviet target- —and more accurate and far re powerful than any strategic apon now in the U.S. arsenal.

'Unless we do something, inuteman survivability is going wn," Lt. Gen. Alton Slay, the r Force deputy chief of staff r research and development, ld recently. "M-X survivability ill push that back up. Effec- veness is going to go down. -X will push that back up."

The Air Force contends that e emergence of new types of viet multiple-warhead inter- continental ballistic missiles will endanger the effectiveness of U.S. land-based strategic systems in the next decade and lead to an imbalance of power.

U.S. defense strategy is based on the "triad concept" of land-based intercontinental missiles, submarine-launched missiles and bombers. Each leg of the triad is designed to sustain a Soviet attack and retain the capacity to retaliate. The Air Force says, in effect, that a key leg of the triad will become vulnerable unless the United States develops and deploys the M-X system.

Critics say the cost of the M-X missile is enormous and the missile is unnecessary. Although the details of the program remain secret, the cost of building a trench for the weapon has been estimated as high as $5 million a mile. The cost of the total program, with about 300 missiles, is estimated at $35 billion or $40 billion.

Critics—in the Pentagon, on Capitol Hill and in various defense "think tanks"—also argue that development and deployment of the missile will upset the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and thwart progress in strategic arms negotiations because of difficulties in verifying how many mobile missiles a nation has, especially if the missiles are concealed.

Critics say deployment of the new missile would give the United States a major advantage over the Soviet Union because the bulk of Soviet missiles, perhaps 75 per cent, are land-based, and therefore will become increasingly vulnerable. On the other hand, only about 25 per cent of the warheads in the U.S. strategic force are land-based, with the rest aboard submarines or bombers.

In threatening the majority of Soviet land-based missiles with the M-X, congressional critics argue, the United States creates a "hair trigger" situation in which the Soviet Union may in a crisis fire the bulk of its intercontinental ballistic missiles out of fear of losing them.

Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee who has conducted hearings on the M-X, said recently: "The M-X as it is designed would, like the Soviets' own ICBM buildup, lock both sides into a new, much more dangerous and frightfully expensive arms race, an ICBM arms race, in which a minority of either side's ICBM force could endanger most of the ICBMs of their adversary."



United Press International.

ORDER, PLEASE—Arthur Goldberg, head of the U.S. delegation to the Belgrade conference, raps his gavel to call the meeting to session. At right is an aide, Albert Scherer.

Accord Requires Big U.S. Cut

Oil Importers Set Limit in '85

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The United States and 18 other heavy consumers of energy agreed today to limit their oil imports to 28 million barrels a day in 1985.

They also set 12 energy principles supporting the import ceiling and announced a regular review to see that the agreement is met.

The accord ended a two-day meeting of the International Energy Agency during which many of the representatives were doubtful that the United States could uphold its part of the deal.

Under the plan, the United States would have to hold its oil imports to 5.8 million barrels a day in 1985, down from the 8.2 million barrels a day currently imported and the 16 million barrels a day projected for 1985 if current consumption patterns continue. The other 18 nations would have to hold their demand at roughly current levels.

Carter Plan Is Key

The Europeans fear that the U.S. Senate will scuttle President Carter's energy plan, which provides for a sharp cut in oil imports.

The key to the success of the Western energy program is a pledge by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger that the Carter administration will put into effect its radical energy-saving steps even if the Senate fails to endorse some of them now.

"We cannot afford to fail," Mr. Schlesinger said after the IEA session. "What is at stake is the survival of free democratic systems."



James Schlesinger

The IEA decisions were largely construed to be a help to Mr. Carter in his efforts to push his energy program through Congress.

In a closing communiqué, the ministers warned that, "unless present energy policies are strengthened, there is a serious risk that as early as the 1980s the world will not have sufficient oil and other formes of energy available."

That would mean "severe economic, social and political consequences in all IEA countries and throughout the world."

Nuclear Development

Nuclear power will be "a main and indispensable" element in achieving the oil import cutback, the ministers said, adding that nuclear development should be "consistent with the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Noting that the energy crisis could also seriously affect weaker nations, the communiqué said a worldwide effort would be needed to meet the challenge.

The 12 principles called for constant and careful attention to environmental, safety and security concerns connected to the production, transportation and use of energy.

Other principles concerned greater energy conservation, a switch to more plentiful fuels, rapid expansion of indigenous energy supplies, the need for a favorable investment climate, adequate energy prices, reduced uncertainly about energy policies, cooperative efforts to increase coal consumption, production and trade, and steady expansion of nuclear power.

The ministers welcomed the signing earlier today of seven new energy research and development agreements.

They also noted the "memorandum of understanding" between the United States and West Germany for coordination of the development of coal-derived liquid fuels.

Canadian Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie, chairman of the IEA, said that, while all agreed on the need for developing nuclear energy, five nations—Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and New Zealand—questioned full support of the nuclear energy policy.

Mr. Gillespie said that if the U.S. Congress scuttled Mr. Carter's energy plan "it would have the gravest consequences. Would undermine the political will in other countries to deal with the energy crisis.

• Senators call on Carter to revise his energy plan. Page 3.

Goldberg Speaks at Belgrade

U.S. Claims East Bloc Fails on Rights Pact

By Michael Getler

BELGRADE, Oct. 6 (WP).—A broad indictment of East European failures to live up to the pledges on human rights made more than two years ago at Helsinki was delivered today by the chief U.S. delegate, Arthur Goldberg, to a review conference of the 35 nations that signed those Helsinki accords.

The U.S. criticism followed a generally moderate, low-key Soviet speech that nevertheless reflected a fundamental difference with the Carter administration as to whether U.S. détente could be pursued if strong White House pressure for human rights for Communist-bloc citizens continues.

Although he refrained from mentioning countries or individuals who have suffered human-rights violations, Mr. Goldberg condemned the practice of imprisoning or exiling persons "for making their thoughts known."

"Equally difficult to understand are restrictions on the rights of individuals to travel or emigrate," he said.

The United States was also obliged, Mr. Goldberg told the 420 delegates gathered here, to express "vigorous disapproval" of repressive measures taken by any country against its own citizens or groups who are trying to insure that the human-rights provisions of Helsinki are carried out.

Soviet Reference Seen

U.S. delegates said this was clearly intended as a reference to Soviet harassment, jailing or exiling of citizens groups set up to monitor implementation of the accords and to similar repression in Czechoslovakia of signers of the Charter 77 human-rights manifesto that cited the signing of the Helsinki accords by the Prague regime.

"The issue of human rights represents the widest gap between the ideals and practices of East and West," Mr. Goldberg said.

But although it is a sensitive subject, he added, it is "one which can be dealt with in an understanding manner."

In effect, Mr. Goldberg's speech is part of a delicate balancing act in which the Carter administration is trying to maintain both direct and discreet pressure on the East for human-rights liberalization, while at the same time not becoming so outspoken that relations with the Soviet Union become frigid and efforts in the Middle East, on nuclear-arms limitation and elsewhere remain stalled.

The President is widely viewed as clearly less flamboyant now on specific Soviet human-rights issues than he was at the beginning of his term when several of his actions outraged the Kremlin.

Thus, Mr. Goldberg today linked three things. He reaffirmed the "wholehearted commitment" of the United States to détente, said that a deepening of détente cannot be divorced from human rights and concluded that "the pursuit of human rights does not put détente in jeopardy," but rather strengthens it.

The chief Soviet delegate, Yuli Vorontsov, however, stressed as an "important point" that the pace of implementation of the Helsinki accords "is dependent to a great extent on the general level of détente." And, he added, there are those in the West who do oppose détente.

"Détente implies a certain degree of confidence and the mutual capacity to take into account the legitimate interests of other states," Mr. Vorontsov said. In humanitarian fields, cooperation "is only feasible on the basis of strict respect for sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in internal affairs."

The West generally rejects such claims, arguing that the Helsinki pledges put the rights of individuals in the domain of international concern.

In sharp contrast to the Goldberg speech, Mr. Vorontsov's was virtually free of direct criticism. Indeed, some delegates here speculated that the Soviet stance was deliberately low-key and not provocative in order to make Mr. Goldberg stand out as the controversial figure in a conference in which virtually every country fears that a potential major collision over human rights could bring collapse of the effort to improve East-West relations in Europe.

Meeting with reporters later, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

At Bishops Synod

Vietnam Prelate Vows To Coexist With Reds

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 6 (NYT).—The archbishop of Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) has told the synod of Roman Catholic bishops that Vietnamese Catholics are determined to coexist with the country's Communist regime and that Catholic priests must find a way to speak a new language that will be understood by a congregation steeped in Communist concepts.

He also said that the Christians of Vietnam had to present "a new face, the authentic face of Christ and of the church" because the church was being accused of having been in "collusion with imperialism" in the past.

Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh was one of several prelates from Communist-ruled countries to address the fifth synod since it was opened by Pope Paul at the Vatican on Friday. Bishops from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, also spoke. The synod is being attended by 204 prelates, mostly bishops, from all over the world.

Difficulties Noted

Some of the bishops from Communist countries spoke with great frankness about the difficulties facing them under government systems of "programmed atheization," according to Joseph Cardinal Hoeffner, the archbishop of West Germany, who briefed reporters today on the first few days of the synod. The discussions of the prelates are closed.

Cardinal Hoeffner said that he expected the synod to express the prelates' concern about violations of human rights by many governments in a formal concluding statement. The synod is to last several weeks.

The synod of bishops is an advisory body of the church created by the Second Vatican Council, the general meeting of the church from 1962 to 1965. The current synod is the fifth held since then. The others were in 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1974.

Polish Conditions

One of the most outspoken reports on church conditions in Poland was made by Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, the archbishop of Krakow, informed sources said today.

Yugoslav Archbishop Frane Franic of Spalato, however, reportedly told the synod that one of the principal dangers to Catholics in his country was not Communist atheism but the influx from the West of "moral permissiveness," eroticism and the like.

The address by the archbishop of Saigon was one of the most discussed and most controversial of the synod so far.

Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh made it clear that he and other Vietnamese bishops have chosen to work as best they can within the political system there. This is an attitude that has the blessing of Pope Paul but is opposed by more conservative members of the church hierarchy.

The Vietnamese prelate said that the government of Vietnam was seeking "to unite all citizens in an effort to rebuild the country" and that in this situation "the Catholics of Vietnam refuse to live in a ghetto and to remain on the margin of society."

To Rebuild Society

Vietnamese bishops took this decision "to help construct society" at meetings in Hue and Saigon in July of last year, Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh said.

"We feel that in doing so we did not stage a revolution but followed the concepts of the Second Vatican Council," he said.

He added that this decision raised a basic question: "How to coexist with the Communists, how to cooperate with them in rebuilding the country while remaining Catholics?"

Vietnamese Catholics are now born into a Marxist-Leninist society and in the very near future the entire congregation will be "impregnated" by Marxist-Leninist doctrine, he said.

"I must help my listeners to understand and live their faith in a Marxist environment. I must help the young [Catholics] to live with the Communists and keep up a dialogue with them," he said.

Marxist Language

"In order for my listeners to understand me, I must use their language. The young who are born into a Marxist milieu and grow up in it, will speak the Marxist language," he added.

The church will not hide the differences between Marxism and Christianism, the archbishop of Saigon said.

He asked: "Does Saint Paul's position—to be Jew with the Jews and Greek with the Greeks—apply to Christians living in a Marxist environment?"

At the end of his address, Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh appealed for help from fellow prelates, "particularly from those among you who have had experience in these problems and from those who are competent in the use of the Marxist language."

Airport Agency May Appeal Again

oncorde Cleared for N.Y. Landing

EW YORK, Oct. 6 (IHT).— U.S. Court of Appeals here d today that the Concorde ersonic transport can be put ervice immediately at New Kennedy Airport.

three-judge court approved tion by British Airways and rance for permission to start Concorde service here with- further delay. The court also ed a bid by the airport's ators, the Port Authority of York and New Jersey, for sion to continue its 18- th-old ban on SST operations. e British and French state ines are not expected to start ncorde flights here for two to weeks, despite their request for permission effective immediately.

Today's decision means that the Port Authority must now go to the Supreme Court to seek an order maintaining the ban against SST flights at New York. Only a few hours before today's ruling the Port Authority asked the appellate court for a 30-day stay to allow it to appeal to the Supreme Court. This bid was rejected.

Reversal Sought

The authority is seeking to reverse an Appeals Court order, issued Sept. 29, in which the ban was lifted on the ground that it was "unfair and discriminatory."

Under that order, Concorde operations could have started in 21 days unless the Port Authority obtained a stay.

However, British Airways and Air France filed a petition earlier this week asking the Appeals Court to allow an immediate tryout of the Concorde at Kennedy.

In granting that order, the appellate court removed from its jurisdiction all of the elements in the long dispute over the SST.

The issue now goes to Washington for a final decision.

Before today's ruling, the authority said it was in the process of putting together new SST noise regulations that it considers to be reasonable, nonarbitrary and nondiscriminatory.

Iran Confirms Order Of 2 French A-Plants

PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Iran has confirmed orders for two French 900-megawatt nuclear plants and for 10 to 12 French-West German Airbus planes, the Elysée presidential palace announced today.

The Iranian confirmation was given to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's special envoy, former Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, during a mission to Tehran, a spokesman said.

Meets Congressional Delegation

Carter Reaffirms U.S. Commitment to Israel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—President Carter told 27 Jewish members of Congress today, "I'd rather commit political suicide than hurt Israel," a White House official said.

The congressional delegation, which had expressed concern over a joint U.S.-Soviet Mideast communiqué, said after the meeting at the White House that they were reassured that the President's commitment to Israel has not weakened.

Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., a member of the group, said he and Mr. Carter patched up their differences over the congressman's attack on the U.S.-Soviet communiqué.

Communiqué Critics

Critics of the communiqué, which was issued last weekend, said that its language suggested a U.S. tilt toward the Palestinian Liberation Organization. But the administration announced yesterday a formula agreed upon with Israel for reconvening peace talks in Geneva.

The members of Congress who met with Mr. Carter said that the problem may have been the President's failure to consult first with Congress before announcing the Soviet communiqué.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said that the timing of the communiqué to coincide with positive developments over nuclear arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union also raised suspicions of a U.S. sellout of Israel.

"The President agreed the timing of that was somewhat ill advised," Rep. Rosenthal said.

But, he added, "our view is the President is working hard in the interests of peace and the United States, and his commitment to Israel is in no way weakened."

Israeli Acceptance Likely

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Israeli government probably will accept the formula for starting Mideast peace talks that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan worked out with President Carter, Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich said today.

Mr. Ehrlich, who is running the government while Prime Minister Begin is hospitalized, told an Israel radio interviewer that he could not be positive what the Cabinet will decide, but that he felt that acceptance was likely.

U.S. Envoy Visits Begin

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis visited Mr. Begin today in the hospital and said that doctors reassured him that the Israeli leader was feeling well. Mr. Lewis said that he and Mr. Begin did not discuss U.S. proposals for a Mideast conference.

Schmidt Says Carter to Visit Bonn in 1978

BONN, Oct. 6 (AP).—President Carter, who starts a four-continent trip next month that does not include West Germany, will visit Bonn and West Berlin next year, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today.

Mr. Schmidt made the disclosure in the Bundestag (parliament) after being asked whether Mr. Carter's failure to include Bonn on his itinerary was a sign of U.S.-German tension.

Mr. Carter will leave Nov. 22, on an 11-day, 24,000-mile journey to eight countries in South America, Asia, Europe and Africa. His European stops include France, Poland and Belgium.

'Surprise' for Poet Aleixandre

Spaniard Wins Nobel for Literature

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6.—Vicente Aleixandre, the Spanish poet who was forced by his severe tuberculosis to remain in Spain while his contemporaries fled the Franco government, today won the 1977 Nobel Prize for literature.

The Swedish Academy cited Mr. Aleixandre, 79, "for a creative poetic writing which, with roots in the traditions of Spanish lyric verse and in modern currents, illuminates man's condition in the cosmos and in present-day society."

In Madrid, Mr. Aleixandre said he had not expected to win the prize. "I've been nominated for the prize several times, but never expected to win it," he said. "It has been a tremendous surprise The academy has been too kind to me."

Mr. Aleixandre's works are well known in the Spanish-speaking world. But the Stockholm Public Library has only one, "Espadas Como Labios" (Swords as Lips), published in 1932. The largest bookstore in Stockholm said it could find Mr. Aleixandre's name only in a catalogue that lists Spanish writers.

Other works by the poet are "La Destruccion o el Amor" (Destruction or Love) written in 1935, "Sombra del Paraiso" (The Shadow of Paradise) written in 1944, "Nacimiento ultimo" (The Last Birth) written in 1953 and "En un Vasto Dominio" (In a Vast Dominion) written in 1962.

The academy said no single term described Mr. Aleixandre's continuously developing poetry. "but if we seek a recurrent impression, a theme which manifests itself in Aleixandre's work at different stages and in various ways, we can call it: the strength to survive."

Some of his most touching lines, colleagues said, are in his first published work in 1928. In a poem called "Adolescence," he wrote:

You come and you go away sweetly
From another road
To another road. To see you.
And another time I don't see you.
To pass over a bridge to another bridge
With feet of lightness.
The light defeated, joyful—
Youth who would I be seeing waters going down with the current
And in the mirror your passage
To flow, vanish.

Lars Gyllensten, permanent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

Vincente Aleixandre in his library.

A Rare Latin Democracy

Costa Rica: Once an Oddity, Now a Model in Human Rights

By Alan Riding

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Having long felt isolated in a continent dominated by rightist military regimes, Costa Rica is basking in its reputation as one of Latin America's rare social democracies, where elections are clean and human rights are respected.

"We used to be considered an oddity," a Costa Rican official said proudly, "but since President Carter took office, we're being held up as a model. Suddenly democracy and human rights are 'in' again."

Not surprisingly, having been publicly praised by Mr. Carter for a lonely 15-year crusade in favor of human rights, Costa Rica is not only a strong supporter of Washington's controversial foreign policy but is raising its own voice more confidently in international forums. At the UN General Assembly on Oct. 20, President Daniel Oduber Quiros will renew Costa Rica's call for human rights, although this time in the knowledge that the proposal has been endorsed by President Carter.

A country half the size of New York State with just 2 million inhabitants, Costa Rica's moral standing in international affairs stems from the strength of its democracy and its success in resolving economic and social problems without political convulsions.

Nothing Going On

That Costa Rica's moral example was barely known to the world, until recently at least, was itself an acute illustration of its stability: Foreign correspondents rarely came here because nothing was going on.

Since a brief civil war in 1942 that established new foundations for democratic growth, successive governments have quietly gone about developing the economy and creating one of the most advanced systems of social welfare in the Third World. Costa Rica has among the lowest rates of illiteracy in the world, with 97 per cent of children between 6 and 13 years attending school. Infant mortality is as infrequent as in many developed countries, while the Oduber government recently launched a $50-million nutrition program for a population that is already well fed by Latin American standards.

The urban housing shortage, aggravated by migration from rural areas, remains a serious problem, but slums with the grinding poverty to be found in many cities of the region do not exist here.

For historical reasons, the countryside is also less of a social problem than in most of Latin America, where violence often erupts over land ownership. Because the territory had an insignificant population at the time of the Spanish conquest and few Indians were available to work as slaves, Costa Rica was colonized by small farmers and few big haciendas emerged. As a result, land is relatively well distributed and the demands of landless peasants can be met more easily by the government.

Although seasonal unemployment in the rural sector has so far defied solution, the government has dropped its emphasis on industrialization in favor of greater investment in agriculture and agro-industry, a move justified on economic and social grounds.

Having no oil, Costa Rica has been badly hurt by the world energy crisis and its economy suffered high inflation in 1974 and 1975. But sound management brought inflation under control—it fell from 30 per cent in 1974 to 4.3 per cent last year—and real wages are again growing.

In a country largely dependent on agricultural exports, the recent high coffee prices have stimulated a boom without precedent, with the gross domestic product expected to grow by 6.9 per cent this year, with international monetary reserves at a record and with unemployment falling.

Rejects Extremism

Three decades of emphasis on balanced economic growth and social development have helped build the broad middle class that is the main pillar of political stability and moderation. Unthreatened by a military coup—the army was abolished after the 1948 conflict—the voters have always gravitated toward the center, alternating parties in power that were as different as U.S. Democrats and Republicans and always rejecting extremist options of both left and right.

Tempering the powers of the presidency, there is a jealously independent judiciary and an active legislative assembly, in which the opposition is well represented. The newspapers, although fairly conservative, have shown no reluctance to call the President to task.

It is during the current electoral period that Costa Ricans are most proud of their democratic institutions, not least the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which arbitrates partisan conflicts and, in the final weeks of campaigning, assumes control over the police force, even sending out Boy Scouts to direct traffic to avoid the least hint of coercion.

Since re-election after a four-year term is not permitted, a new president will be chosen on Feb. 5 from among the eight candidates currently in the race.



Associated Press.

REMEMBERING—Thai students praying at Thammasat University in Bangkok, in front of a tree where some of their classmates were hanged by rightists one year ago. Suppression of the violence left about 40 persons dead, mostly students.

On Anniversary of 1973 War

Egypt Parades Its Arms, Shows Little New

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (WP).—Egypt staged its annual military extravaganza today, showing off everything from frogmen in rubber boats to mirage F-1 jets in a 90-minute parade.

Jets trailed colored smoke across the cloudless desert sky. Egyptian flags and portraits of President Anwar Sadat fluttered down on parachutes. Double-timing commandos in green berets chanted as they marched. Tanks and missiles moved past the reviewing stand as bombers and interceptors flew over.

[In a four-hour radio and television interview tonight, Mr. Sadat expressed concern about developments in Israel and reports of a possible coalition government, which Israel has said might be formed for the sake of national unity, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Sadat compared the situation to the period just before the June, 1967, war, when Israel launched a military attack on Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

["Today we are reading about Israeli nervous reactions [to the U.S.-Soviet Middle East declaration]," Mr. Sadat. "The Israeli government says it is thinking of forming a coalition government and that Israel is in a state of general emergency. We have information that they are also stockpiling food. These are some of the things they did shortly before the June war. Israel today is trying to prepare world public opinion and Israeli public opinion for possible actions it may take. We must all be very cautious and shoulder our responsibilities."]

Little New Is Shown

As expected, there were no major new weapons systems on display in today's parade, surprises and little equipment that was not in last year's parade.

Egypt's policy of diversifying its sources of weapons after years of almost total dependence on the Soviet Union was reflected in the French and British helicopters on view, but the Chinese missiles and advanced American weapons that had been promised in the local press were not displayed.

Foreign military attaches here spent much of the last week checking these reports and were skeptical of them even before the parade. The United States has sold Egypt very little aside from a few C-130 transport planes, which were displayed today. Military sources said that China does not even have long-range surface-to-surface missiles of the kind to Cairo press was claiming Egypt had obtained.

Military attaches here complain frequently of their lack of access to the secretive Egyptian armed forces and they look forward to the annual parade as the only time when they can photograph the Egyptian equipment. Several said afterward that they had seen nothing new except the C-130s.

The parade has become an annual celebration of the anniversary of the October, 1973, war in which Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal and regained part of the Sinai Peninsula from Israeli occupation.

Sadat in Uniform

Mr. Sadat presided in the parade uniform that he and his top military officers wear for the occasion, complete with jodhpurs, knee boots and spurs. With him in the reviewing stand were Vice-President Hosny Mubarak in his air force uniform; the minister of war, Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghany Gamasy, and Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt's military machine, with an estimated 300,000 members and its mostly Soviet tanks, missiles and aircraft, is the biggest and most powerful in Africa and the most powerful in the Middle East except for Israel's. Gen. Gamasy said in a brief speech that the army was ready to defend not only Egypt but its African neighbors as well, a reminder that Egypt's military concerns now lie almost as much to its west and south as to its east.

Much of Egypt's sophisticated equipment was displayed in today's parade—MiG-17 seventeen and MiG-23 jets, Soviet built T-54 and T-62 tanks, a variety of surface-to-air missiles, two squadrons of the French-built Mirage F-1 jets that are the keystone of the modernization of the air force, and surface-to-surface missiles.

But the parade showed little about the real combat readiness of the Egyptian equipment. Mr. Sadat has often complained that Egypt's weapons have been deteriorating for lack of maintenance and spare parts since the Soviet Union stopped giving military aid to Egypt when relations between the two countries cool after the October, 1973, w Western analysts believe th while Mr. Sadat has exaggerat the problems, the Egyptians having trouble keeping th tanks, missile and aircraft co but ready.

All the equipment displa today looked sharp, down to fresh black paint on the th A Soviet officer observed scor fully: "Things always look g for the parade."

Arab Guerrillas on Alert

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (AP).—Egy Syria and the Palestinian gu rillas put their armed forces routine alert along Isra northern and western borde today, guerrilla sources here reported.

The sources said that the m was a precaution on the fou anniversary of the outbreak the 1973 war.

Held by Israelis

Moslems Uneasy in Occupied Lebanon Town

By Marvine Howe

KAFR SHUBA, Lebanon, Oct. 6 (NYT).—From this devastated Lebanese Moslem town high on Mount Hermon, two Israeli flags can be seen fluttering over an observation post a half-mile away on the Lebanese side of the border.

The Israelis withdrew their guard from the crossroads at the entrance to the town last week when they declared a cease-fire in southern Lebanon, but they still man the post, which is about 400 yards inside Lebanese territory.

During the heat of the fighting two weeks ago between the Israeli-supported Lebanese Christian militiamen and Palestinians, the Israelis came into the town with two tanks and a cannon and, according to a town elder, began firing at positions held by Palestinians and Lebanese leftists across the valley.

He said that the residents told them they had said they would open the road to peace and asked them to take away their guns. "And they did," he said.

Collaboration Charge

Two recent incidents reminded the townspeople that they were still under Israeli control. Last week, an Israeli patrol reportedly accused the town taxi driver of collaboration with the Palestinians, seized his car and burned it.

Last Thursday, according to witnesses, a group of Israeli-supported Christian militiamen came into town, arrested three visiting Lebanese journalists and took them to Israel.

"The Lebanese Army must come so things like this won't happen anymore," an olive-grower said.

In fact, all of south Lebanon is waiting for the Lebanese Army. According to the cease-fire agreement, which went into effect Sept. 26, Lebanese troops are to move in and take over positions now held by the Israeli-backed Christians and the coalition of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists.

New Fighting Feared

But leaders of the new Lebanese Army, which totals only 3,000 soldiers, fear that it will be caught in any renewed crossfire between Israelis and Palestinians, and are waiting for total calm.

This was once a prosperous center of grape, fig and olive plantations. Its misfortune was its strategic position dominating the Hasbani Valley and the Key Christian and Moslem villages below.

Once a stronghold of the Palestinian-Lebanese Moslem coalition, Kafr Shuba was virtually destroyed by Israeli bombing raids in January, 1975. Nevertheless, about 1,000 persons remained.

When the artillery war in the south began six months ago, residents here said, the Israelis reinforced their positions here and at nine other "observation posts" along the border inside Lebanon. In May, several hundred Israeli troops reportedly came into Kafr Shuba checking identities and warning the people not to allow any "foreigners" into the area. This was a clear allusion to the Palestinians.

Road Built

In June, residents said, the Israelis built an asphalt road from their observation post near the border to Kafr Shuba. There were reports of an imminent invasion. But the Israelis merely set up a checkpoint to make sure that no one else would use the road.

With heavy shelling in the area, there was a new exodus from Kafr Shuba and most of the border villages. About 30 families fled the town two months ago.

Italy Said to Delay Elections To Maintain Political Accord

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Oct. 6 (WP).—The Italian government reportedly has decided to postpone until next spring local elections that might have upset the delicate balance here between Italy's two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The vote, originally scheduled for next month, would involve about 800 of Italy's 8,000 municipalities and about 8 million, or almost a fourth, of Italy's voters.

Neither the Communists nor many Christian Democrats are eager to go to the polls. Leaders of both parties feared that the campaign rhetoric would threaten the recent political accord, in which the Communists agreed to support the minority Christian Democratic government.

Neither Party Confident

They also are concerned that, regardless of the vote's outcome, it would interfere with future cooperation between the two. Neither the Christian Democrats nor the Communists, who between them have attracted more than 70 per cent of the electorate, felt confident of victory in the elections.

"Over the last year there has been a definite improvement in Italy's situation, but it's anyone's guess whether it would be the Communists or the Christian Democrats who get the credit," said Altiero Spinelli, an independent deputy elected on the Communist ticket.

Agreement on postponing the elections, possibly until June, reportedly was reached in discussions among party leaders during the past week. The Cabinet is expected to announce the decision soon.

Major support for the postponement is said to have come from Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Sources said Mr. Andreotti is convinced that any change in the political picture would make governing here more difficult. He believes a good showing by the Communists would cause that party's restive rank and file to call for less cooperation with the Christian Democrats.

A Christian Democratic "victory" could lead the right wing of Mr. Andreotti's own party to demand a hard-line stance toward the Communists, as well as a government shake-up that could cost the Premier his job.

Arms Cache Seized

ROME, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Italian police, combating a wave of political violence, yesterday seized 25 automatic rifles and 30 bombs near the northern city of Vicenza.

Police said they also discovered 300 rounds of ammunition and quantities of explosives in the arms cache at a farmhouse.

In the only incident of political violence yesterday, rightist extremists hurled a firebomb at a leftist book shop in Naples, causing serious damage but no injuries.

Unesco Board Chief Attacks Romania's Holding of Aide

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—A public row broke out today between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Romanian government over the detention in Bucharest of a Romanian Unesco employee.

Unesco's executive board chairman, Leonard Martin of Britain, said in a statement that detention was apparently a breach of several basic principles of international cooperation. He said that it was the first time a UN employee had been prevented by a member state from returning to his post.

Scrin Dumitrescu, director of Unesco's division of water sciences, went to Bucharest in June of last year on an official Unesco mission. He was detained on charges of not complying with Romanian law in remitting part of his foreign earnings to Romania. He sent a letter of resignation but said later that it was written under duress.

Mr. Martin said Mr. Dumitrescu asked for a salary advance to pay the sum claimed by the Romanian government "and it would therefore seem that the case has been settled."

Under Romanian Law

Marcel Ghibernea of Romania told the executive board that Mr. Dumitrescu withheld the equivalent of $16,000 and that his situation as an international civil servant did not remove him from the jurisdiction of his country's laws. He expressed surprise that Unesco had been hostile to the removal of an "unsuitable person" and had sent an official to "influence" Mr. Dumitrescu.

The Unesco director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, of Senegal, accused Mr. Ghibernea of deliberately trying to confuse issues and said that the director-general had the duty of defending Mr. Dumitrescu, who had been attacked personally. Mr. M'Bow noted he had the backing of all members of the executive board, except possibly Mr. Ghibernea.

Mr. Martin noted in his statement that he, former Mexican President Luis Echeverria and Taaitta Towett, Kenya's minister of education and president of the Unesco general conference in Kenya last year, had personally met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu last week.

But the meeting with Mr. Ceausescu and other Romanian officials led to no change in the position of the Romanian authorities, he said.

The statement concluded that the executive board "deeply regrets that Unesco should find itself in serious disagreement with a valued and esteemed member state."

U.S. Charges Communist Bloc Fails to Honor Rights Pledges

(Continued from Page 1)

Vorontsov was asked if Mr. Goldberg's emphasis on human rights could produce strife here. The Soviet delegate chose to point out that the U.S. delegate had shown the same interest in striving toward success, pointing to the many positive aspects of the Goldberg speech.

Although Mr. Goldberg told reporters yesterday he would not give his speech to Mr. Vorontsov before today's session, both U.S. and Soviet speeches were distributed to each other several hours before delivery, so there were no surprises.

All indications were that this first crucial point in the opening round of the conference to review implementation had been passed without producing the feared confrontation.

These initial speeches were viewed as critical because they would set the tone for the meeting—which will last for three months or longer and which will be closed to visitors next week—and because they were also made in public, where still more specific charges could have been embarrassing.

A number of Western countries have lined up behind the United States on the human-rights stance, but with greatly varying degrees of vigor. The Netherlands and Sweden have taken strong positions while the British speech today contained such mild comments that many observers were surprised.

The French chief delegate, André Bettencourt, however, delivered perhaps the most specific indictment of Soviet practices by asking: "Why is it necessary to note that individuals are mistreated and persecuted because they have taken upon themselves the task of monitoring the application" of the Helsinki accords.

That was the most specific reference thus far to the Soviet monitoring groups.

Leftist Alliance In France Jolted Anew by Reds

PARIS, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The rift between France's leftist opposition parties widened today when Communist leader Georges Marchais accused the Socialists of abandoning their promises.

The leftist alliance is undergoing its worst crisis in five years after Communist, Socialist and leftist Radical leaders failed to agree on a revised election platform two weeks ago.

The Communist party Central Committee has been meeting since yesterday to discuss the crisis. During a break in the talks, Mr. Marchais told a television interviewer that "The Socialist party has taken a turn to the right. It has abandoned a certain number of promises it made in the 1972 Common Program."

Mr. Marchais said his party still wanted to reach an agreement on a leftist election platform but would not move from its already stated positions.

Gatwick Airport Reopens

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Gatwick Airport reopened today after a 24-hour strike by firemen had halted all flights.

3 Dutch Parties Fail in Effort to Form Coalition

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP).—Attempts to form a new government in the Netherlands collapsed today when the three prospective coalition partners failed to agree on the distribution of cabinet posts.

The breakdown occurred after almost five months of talks involving Premier Joop den Uyl's Socialist party, the Christian Democrats and the small leftist Democrats 66 party.

The parties were unable to agree on the number of posts each would get in the 16-man Cabinet, with the Christian Democrats opposing moves by the Socialists to secure a majority of seats.

Queen Juliana was expected to call in her political advisers tomorrow to discuss the situation. It is the third time that Mr. den Uyl has withdrawn from efforts to put together a new government since the May 25 general election.

JAL Hijackers Said to Miss Diamonds Worth $2 Million

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6 (AP).—Diamonds worth nearly $2 million were unnoticed by hijackers who held a Japan Air Lines plane and up to 156 hostages for five days, a returning hostage said yesterday.

"I think to this moment the hijackers are not aware that they had $2 million worth of diamonds sitting there right across from their command center," said former California Rep. Walter Karabian, 39, after returning home. "These diamonds were in packages put right on top of the seat where the stewardess generally sits in that area right across from the galley and remained there in these plain, unmarked packages during the entire hijacking episode.

"And when we were released on the fifth day, one of the stewardesses just casually picked up these boxes, nearly $2 million in diamonds, and walked off the airplane with them."

Bangkok Desination

"When we landed in Bombay there was a rather interesting procedure which took place and a lot of checking of documents and some packages put on board. I later learned, after the hijacking had been completed, that Japan Air Lines was shipping on this flight $1,850,000 worth of diamonds from Bombay to Bangkok," Mr. Karabian said.

Airline personnel who attended Mr. Karabian's news conference made no comment about the diamonds.

In New York, a Japan Air Lines spokesman said, "It's the first time for us to hear this... We cannot deny, but we simply don't know."

Fukuda Approved Decision

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Premier Takeo Fukuda approved a decision that Japan would waive its right to extradite the hijackers of the JAL airliner if it was allowed to land in Algeria, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Kennosuke Yanagiya, director-general of the ministry's information and cultural bureau, also said that Mr. Fukuda approved a decision that Japan would agree not to demand the return of the $6 million paid to the hijackers.

Mr. Yanagiya said that Algeria imposed those conditions for receiving the hijacked plane with 19 hostages still aboard on Monday evening.

Brahim Ghafa, the Algerian ambassador to Japan, conveying a message from his government to Foreign Minister Iichiro Hatoyama, said today that Algeria does not intend to turn over the hijackers and the $6 million ransom to Japan.

Mr. Ghafa told Mr. Hatoyama, according to Foreign Ministry officials, that Algerian authorities complied with Japan's earlier requests and that his government felt no need to honor what Mr. Fukuda called Japan's latest plea.

He was referring to the hope expressed yesterday by the Japanese government to Algeria through its ambassador, Hiromichi Miyazaki, that the money, the five hijackers and the six released terrorist would be returned.

Detainee's Death Ruled a Suicide

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 6—A South African magistrate yesterday upheld a police finding and ruled that a black detainee who died in a prison cell had hanged himself.

Magistrate J. C. Maritz said that there was no evidence "there had been any actions to inspire Mr. Ntshuntha to commit suicide and no one can be blamed for his death."

A defense attorney, E.M. Wentzel, said that the death of Naboth Ntshuntha, 43, was "inexplicable." The prisoner was in a "good frame of mind" the evening before he died, he said.

Mr. Ntshuntha died Jan. 9 in a cell at Leslie, 40 miles east of Johannesburg. He was detained last Dec. 14 under South Africa's security laws, which empower the police to detain their suspects indefinitely without trial.

Cholera in Malaysia

KUCHING, Malaysia, Oct. 6 (AP).—Twenty cases of cholera have been confirmed in Malaysia's Sarawak state this week, bringing the total to 208 since early this year, medical officials said.

Spanish Poet Gains Nobel

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary of the Swedish Academy, when asked why the prize was given to a writer whose name was not well known to the general public, said, "He enjoys high esteem in the Spanish speaking part of the world, which he is very well known."

In winning the prize, the Spaniard was chosen over such noted authors as Britain's Doris Lessing, West German Guenther Grass, Turkey's Yashar Kemal and Colombia's Gabriel Garcia Marquez, all of whom had been mentioned as front-runners.

The prize will be awarded Dec. 10. Mr. Aleixandre said he planned to travel to Sweden to receive the prize "unless my doctor objects." The poet has a heart ailment.

The prize carries a cash award of 700,000 kronor ($145,000).

Last year's winner of the literature prize was U.S. novelist Saul Bellow. The last Spaniard to win the prize was J.R. Jimenez in 1956.

Mr. Aleixandre, born in Seville and now a resident of Madrid, was a member of Spain's famous "1927 generation," a group of about 25 writers who were influenced by the Spanish "golden age" of the 16th and 17th centuries and by popular writing.

The group's foremost representative was Federico Garcia Lorca, who was executed by the followers of Generalissimo Francisco Franco at the beginning of the civil war in 1936. Other members of the group scattered throughout Spain and abroad.

Although he considered himself an opponent of Franco, Mr. Aleixandre remained in Spain largely because of his poor health.

"The civil war came, and from his bed he listened to the bombs exploding. When it was over many of his friends and fellow writers went into exile, they had to leave the invalid behind. But mentally, too, he survived the regime, never submitting, thus becoming a rallying point and key figure in what remains of Spain's spiritual life, the academy said.

Mrs. Gandhi C... Is Delayed Ag...

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (Reu...—The Indian government ... again delayed its challenge ... High Court on the release ... detention of former Prime ... ister Indira Gandhi.

A Delhi magistrate or... Mrs. Gandhi's unconditional ... lease on Tuesday, saying ... was no reason to believe ... charges against her of corru... and misuse of power were ... founded.

This is the second delay ... hearing the petition and ... were suggestions that some ... government officials were ... cerned about the political ... cations of another possible ... feat in the courts.

The six-month-old Janata ... ty government has come ... sustained criticism in the In... press for its handling of the ... against Mrs. Gandhi.

Some U.S. Ninth-Graders Write Mysterious Pledges to the Flag

HONOLULU, Oct. 6 (AP).—When 111 ninth-graders were asked to write the Pledge of Allegiance, not one could do it correctly. One described the United States as a nation "under guard" and as a republic "of richest stand."

A schoolteacher, who asked to remain unidentified so her students would not be embarrassed, called the results frightening. She said all the students, Americans of various ethnic backgrounds, had spelling problems and apparently little grasp of what the pledge is about.

The word "indivisible," for example, came out as "in ti visible" or with variants like "vissable" and "visible."

Two students said the nation was "under guard" instead of "under God." The phrase "to the republic for which it stands" appeared in some papers as "of richest stand" or "for Richard stand."

The teacher said 12 students had trouble spelling the name "America," which appeared as "Americain," "Americal," "Amecea," "Amicra" and "Amica."

She said that just before giving the test she showed the students a film of children reciting the pledge. And the youngsters should have been familiar with the pledge from their grade-school days. Pupils in Honolulu elementary schools recite the pledge daily.

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For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...nti-Crime Drive

...egal Taps by FBI Reported ...ed During Last Five Years

...HINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT). ... agents looking into or... crime have placed illegal ...s and used the informa... ...oduced by the taps in false ...its presented to federal ...during the last five years, ...w enforcement sources said ...ay.

...sources said these activities ...known, to some lawyers in ...partment of Justice's or... ...d-crime section, but have ...en criticized or investigated ...department. The depart... ...has, however, been investi... ...for 18 months similar ...ces by agents in internal ...ty cases, and a former ...official has been indicted.

...sources—law enforcement ...s directly connected with ...ses—asked not to be iden... ...by name for fear of retalia... They said that illegal wire... some "entries"—that is, ...ries by FBI agents—and ...questionable activities were ...most often in the New York ...office, but also cropped up ...d the country.

...spokesman for FBI director ...ce Kelley said the bureau ...no information that such ...ties have taken place." He ..."The FBI will not com... ...further on what action it ...take on these allegations ...undisclosed sources of un... ...n reliability."

...ert Havel, a Department of ...e spokesman, said Attorney ...al Griffin Bell "knows ...ng about such allegations."

'Black Bag' Jobs

...e practice of making illegal ...s—called "black-bag jobs" in ...jargon—and other illegal ...tices were discussed frankly ...a recent book by Anthony ...no, an FBI agent assigned ...nvestigate a reputed Mafia ...Carlo Gambino. Mr. Vil... ...was a member of the New ...k field office's Squad 53, ...ch concentrated on Mr. Gam... ...o's suspected criminal en...vors.

...n his book, Mr. Villano wrote ...t he had never been notified ...a 1966 ban on illegal entries ...osed by J. Edgar Hoover, then ...director.

..."Sometimes we wanted a look ...place . . . in order to discover ...ence, which we would later ...bute to a confidential source," ...rote. "But it was also stan... ...at the bureau that a bug ...(the use of an electronic ...dropping device) required a ...ad survey of the premises." ...other words," he wrote, ...ould not seek a right to ...l the bug until we had been ...a place and determined ...her the best spot for it was ...the dining room table, in ...airoom or even the toilet, ...some guys seemed to think ...they escaped our ears if ...talked in the bathroom."

Report Confirmed

...a telephone interview, ...Villano confirmed informa... ...given to The New York ...s by other law enforcement ...ces still working on these ...s that indicated the illegal ...tices had taken place with... ...he last five years.

...Mr. Villano said the practices ...e still going on when he left ...bureau in April, 1973. That ...old place the acts within the ...e-year statute of limitations ...felonies, and they could be

The violations of both federal and New York state law.

The Justice Department last year conducted a criminal investigation into allegations that agents in internal security squads had stolen mail, conducted burglaries and installed illegal wiretaps. John Kearney, a former bureau supervisor, was indicted earlier this year on charges growing out of this investigation.

Resentment Cited

The Times's sources said resentment had been growing within the FBI because Mr. Kearney had been charged with using methods employed by about six squads working on organized crime as well as by several squads concentrating on internal security.

"I think the whole ball of wax should be investigated or nothing at all," said an agent who has worked in internal security.

Mr. Villano said he believed that the FBI "brass" knew of the practices, but doubted that the information was passed on to the government prosecutors.

The introduction of false statements in a federal court would be a crime and could cripple the government prosecution in which the evidence was later used. Under federal and New York state law, evidence obtained illegally cannot be used in a criminal case.

Several sources said they believed the illegal methods used in the organized crime cases did not come under departmental investigation last year because the suspects, Mafia figures, were *"politically unsavory,"* as a source put it, and "their rights didn't mean very much."



Associated Press.

Blast smoke rising over the test site in 1970.

U.S. Releases 1970 Photo of 'Dust' From Nevada Nuclear Accident

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 6 (AP).—Federal officials yesterday released a recently declassified photograph of a 1970 nuclear accident at the Nevada test site about 110 miles north of here.

The aerial photograph shows a plume of radioactive dust rising 10,000 feet after its accidental venting Dec. 18, 1970, from an underground test code-named "Baneberry."

The test was of a 10-kiloton device, with a yield equal to 100,000 tons of TNT, at the bottom of a 910-foot hole drilled into the desert floor at Yucca Flat.

Instruments indicated that the accidental release of the radiation posed no dancer to the public, a spokesman for the Department of Energy said.

About 300 persons at the test range were exposed to the radiation posed no danger to received exposures exceeding safety guidelines for test site workers, officials said.

The accidental venting was attributed primarily to water seeping into the earth immediately around the nuclear test device.

The Department of Energy did not explain why the photograph was declassified.

Defense, Use of Canal at Issue

Senators Ask Proof Panama Shares U.S. View on Treaties

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—Several senators warned yesterday that the fate of the Panama Canal treaties depends on the Carter administration's ability to resolve apparent contradictions in U.S. and Panamanian interpretation of key defense provisions in the agreements.

That message was delivered with unmistakable force at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A parade of senators, whose support is considered crucial to the treaties, warned that the pacts have no chance of approval without unequivocal assurances from both governments that the treaties safeguard future U.S. military rights in the canal.

Spurring their concern was the disclosure Tuesday by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., of a confidential State Department cable from the U.S. Embassy in Panama. Sen. Dole's appearance as a witness before the committee yesterday made the cable's contents the dominant topic of the hearing.

The cable described one of Panama's treaty negotiators, Carlos Lopez Guevara, as privately disputing contentions that the treaties give the United States the rights to intervene against threats to the canal and to obtain priority passage for U.S. ships in time of war.

Previous Assurances

Previously, top administration officials had assured the committee that these rights were fully guaranteed by the language of the treaties.

Today the State Department announced that the United States and Panama are drafting a statement to clarify key aspects relating to permanent U.S. defense rights in the Panama Canal.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who is officially uncommitted but privately regarded as leaning toward approval of the treaties, said yesterday:

"Let it be clear that the Senate is not likely to ratify these treaties if crucial provisions are being interpreted differently by the principal parties. These are crucial provisions, and if there is a different interpretation being placed on them by the government of Panama, now is the time to find out."

"I hope that message gets through loud and clear," Sen. Church added. "Otherwise, this is going to . . . result in a legislative catastrophe."

Another uncommitted senator, Richard Stone, D-Fla., told newsmen during a break in the hearing: "It's time for the State Department and the Panamanian government to get their act together and tell us whether they're in agreement on the meaning of these treaties."

The senators' demands for clarification pose a serious problem for the administration in its uphill fight to win the 67 votes—two-thirds of the Senate—required for approval of the treaties.

So far, he administration's only answer to senators' insistence on clarification has consisted of a letter sent yesterday by acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the Foreign Relations Committee.

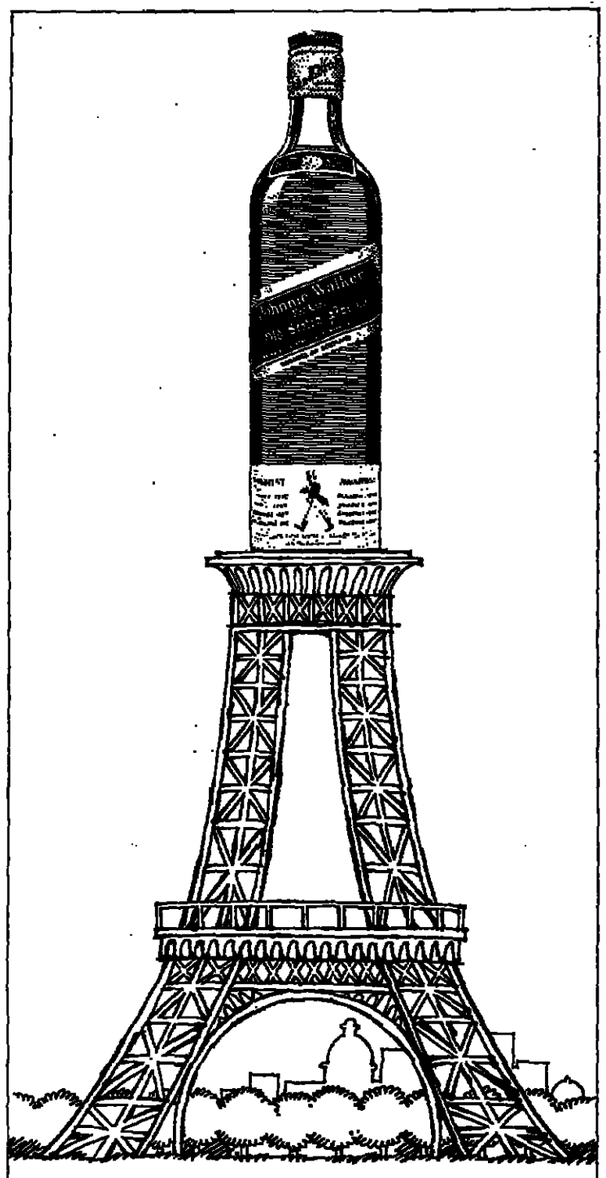
Explanation 'Accurate'

In it, Mr. Christopher reasserted: "The explanation of the Panama Canal treaties offered by administration witnesses before your committee last week is accurate."

The letter said that, while the United States does not claim any right to intervene in Panama's internal affairs, it does have the right under the treaties "to take any appropriate measure to defend the canal" against future threats to its neutrality.

However, Mr. Christopher's letter did not say that the Panamanian government has acknowledged this interpretation as correct. It also failed to say anything about whether Panama agrees that the treaty provisions of "expeditious passage" for U.S. ships mean that they "go to the head of the line" in passing through the canal.

These points were hammered at by Sen. Dole, who testified yesterday that they prove the need for the Senate to amend the treaties in ways that will leave no doubt about their meaning.



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2 Key Senate Democrats Urge Carter to Revise Energy Plan

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., a senior member of the Senate Finance Committee, said yesterday that President Carter's energy program is "in shambles" and urged that the chief executive replace it with a new one.

Another generally loyal Democrat on the committee, Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, said he had been trying to find a reason to vote for the crude-oil tax that is at the center of Mr. Carter's plan, but could not. Sen. Nelson called the tax "a bad idea whose time has not come."

In a third sign of the troubles surrounding the President's recommendations, an oil-state Democrat has prepared a proposal for the partial removal of federal price controls on oil, following the Senate's decision this week to phase out controls on natural gas.

An objective of the crude-oil tax, which is pending in the Finance Committee, is to discourage oil consumption by raising the price.

Sen. Bennett Johnson, D-La., has drafted as a substitute a plan to raise the price directly by easing controls. The proceeds of the Carter tax plan would be rebated to the public, while the higher prices under the Johnston plan would, of course, go to oil producers.

Sen. Johnston would take controls off newly discovered oil and give inflation increases to producers of the two categories of old oil. Most important, he would eliminate a "composite price," which Congress established two years ago.

This sets an average price that all domestic oil must not exceed. If the price of one category of oil goes up, the price of another must be lowered. If the composite is eliminated, the price of one category would be allowed to rise without penalizing another.

Senators Ribicoff and Nelson made their remarks to Assistant Treasury Secretary Laurence Woodworth as the Finance Committee tried again, and failed, to come to some agreement on the crude-oil tax, which when fully effective would raise about $14 billion a year. In an earlier session, the committee voted tentatively to strike the House-passed tax from the bill on which it is working.

Among other things, the committee is divided over what to do with the proceeds if it does impose the tax—whether to give the money back to the public to prevent loss of purchasing power, or give it to producers to encourage additional production.

'Not Going to Fly'

"Shouldn't the President admit his energy program is in shambles?" Sen. Ribicoff said. "All the indications are it's just not going to fly. I think energy is the nation's No. 1 issue. Shouldn't the President and [Energy Secretary James] Schlesinger go back to the drawing board and come up with a new program?"

The crude-oil tax, which the administration calls the centerpiece of its energy-conservation program, would tax the price of domestic crude oil up to world levels in three annual steps.

Mr. Carter hopes it would cut consumption by increasing the price of gasoline by about 7 cents a gallon and produce similar price increases in other petroleum products.

U.S. School Study Backs Race Role In Admissions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Medical, law and other professional schools should consider the race of applicants in determining whom they admit, the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education said this week.

In a special report on preferential minority admissions and reverse discrimination, the 12-member, foundation-supported council proposed that professional schools adopt a two-step process to insure that they admit qualified minority applicants, the Los Angeles Times reported.

First, establish which of all applicants, regardless of race, sex or age, meet minimum academic standards indicating there is a "reasonable chance" they can successfully complete the course.

Second, from that group select students on the basis of grades, test scores and other traditional criteria, along with special consideration for the applicants' "racial or other minority experiences."

The council study was begun last winter after the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case—involving Allan Bakke—the University of California reverse-discrimination case that will be argued before the justices on Wednesday.

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U.S. Says Wages Gain on Inflation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The average U.S. family gained 3 per cent on inflation last year but was still not doing as well as in 1973, the U.S. Census Bureau said this week. It said that the median income of all U.S. families last year was $14,960, an increase of 9 per cent over 1975.

But prices rose 6 per cent during the year. After inflation, the average family's income rose by about $450, or 3 per cent, the bureau said.

The $14,960 income was still $480 below the record $15,437 dollars in real income set in 1973, before the current recession. The Census Bureau describes a family as any unit of two or more related individuals. Among unrelated individuals, the average real income rose from $5,164 to $5,375.

No Ulster Casualties

BELFAST, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—September was the first month in more than six years in which no civilians were killed by guerrilla violence in Northern Ireland, a British government spokesman said today.

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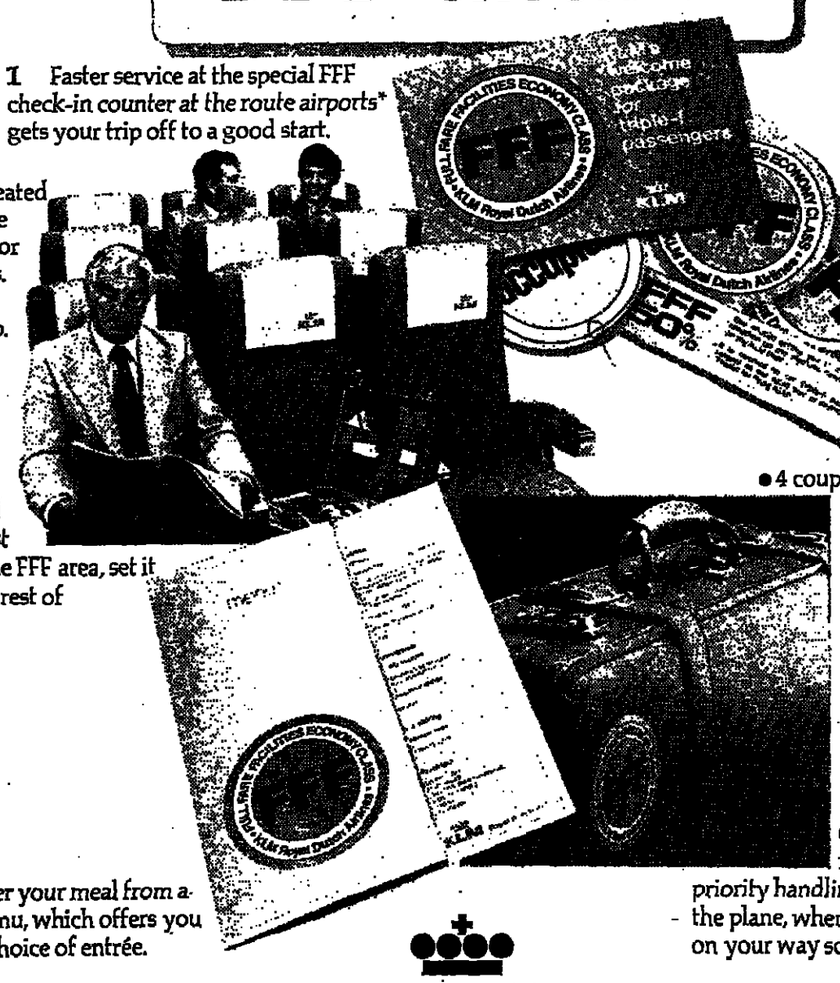
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Happy to Shun Problems of Governing

French Labor Chiefs Relieved by Leftist Split

By Jonathan Kandell

THIONVILLE, France (NYT). —Serge Valli, a Communist labor leader in this economically depressed steel town in Lorraine, says he has a recurring nightmare.

It begins with a victory in the legislative elections next March by an alliance of the French Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals. But with the country floundering in inflation and sluggish growth, the new leftist government must continue a program of economic austerity.

"Imagine the reception among the workers," said Mr. Valli, a ranking official in the local unit of the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT). "The workers want higher wages. They don't want any more austerity. They'll begin to say the left is just like the right. That's what they'll say. And it will take 20 years to recover their trust. We can't risk disappointing their aspirations."

Among French labor leaders, particularly the Communists, a sense of relief has set in following the recent breakup of the alliance of Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals that was favored to gain power in the legislative elections.

Cause Debated

In Paris, 200 miles to the west, political analysts have been debating the causes of the startling rupture of the leftist alliance, just six months before the elections that many people thought would change the course of French history.

Some commentators say they see the hand of Moscow behind the French Communist attacks against their Socialist partners, because the Soviet Union was not happy at the prospect of an independent Socialist-Communist government in France.

Others point out that the French Communists had been making an abrasive pre-election bid to assure that the Socialists would cede them key posts in a future leftist coalition government. And still other analysts feel that the Communists wanted to assert themselves as the first party of the left—a position they have lost during a dramatic surge over the last five years by the Socialists.

These are all factors in the breakup of the leftist alliance in recent days.

Workers' Demands

But in industrial centers like Thionville, Mulhouse farther to the south, St. Etienne in central France, and the Parisian working-class suburbs of Nanterre and St. Ouen—places that are already Communist and Socialist strongholds—leftist labor leaders are most concerned by the prospect that they would not be able to

Individuals must be informed if they are included in a data bank. satisfy their workers' demands if their parties took over the national government next year.

It was worker dissatisfaction that first brought the Communists and Socialists to power in Thionville, a traditional Gaullist stronghold.

During the postwar era, Thionville prospered as an important steel center. But the crisis that has engulfed the steel industry across Western Europe—the result of stagnant world demand, increased foreign competition and excess plant capacity—has also cooled Thionville's blast furnaces.

Earlier this year, the center-right government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced a program calling for a 10-billion-franc ($2-billion) public investment in the heavily indebted private steel industry, in return for the loss of 15,000 jobs by mid-1978.

In Thionville, a town of 30,000 along the banks of the Moselle River, the steel labor force has already lost 1,600 jobs during the last year. In municipal elections last March, the citizens voted overwhelmingly for the left and Thionville got its first Communist mayor.

Protests Erupt

When the government announced that the local steel factory would be closed altogether, Thionville erupted in protest. President Giscard d'Estaing, embarrassed, temporarily reversed his decision and has recently tried to make amends by announcing that the automobile industry would create 3,000 jobs with a new plant in the town.

Now the pressure is on Thionville's leftist labor leaders. At a national level, the Socialists and Communists have engaged in a bitter argument over how many companies should be nationalized and how much of a public subsidy should be given to financially shaky state companies if a leftist government comes to power.

The Communists have been unable to get their erstwhile Socialist partners to agree to the nationalization of the steel industry, including Thionville's unprofitable plant. And under these circumstances neither of the local parties is looking forward to elections in March.

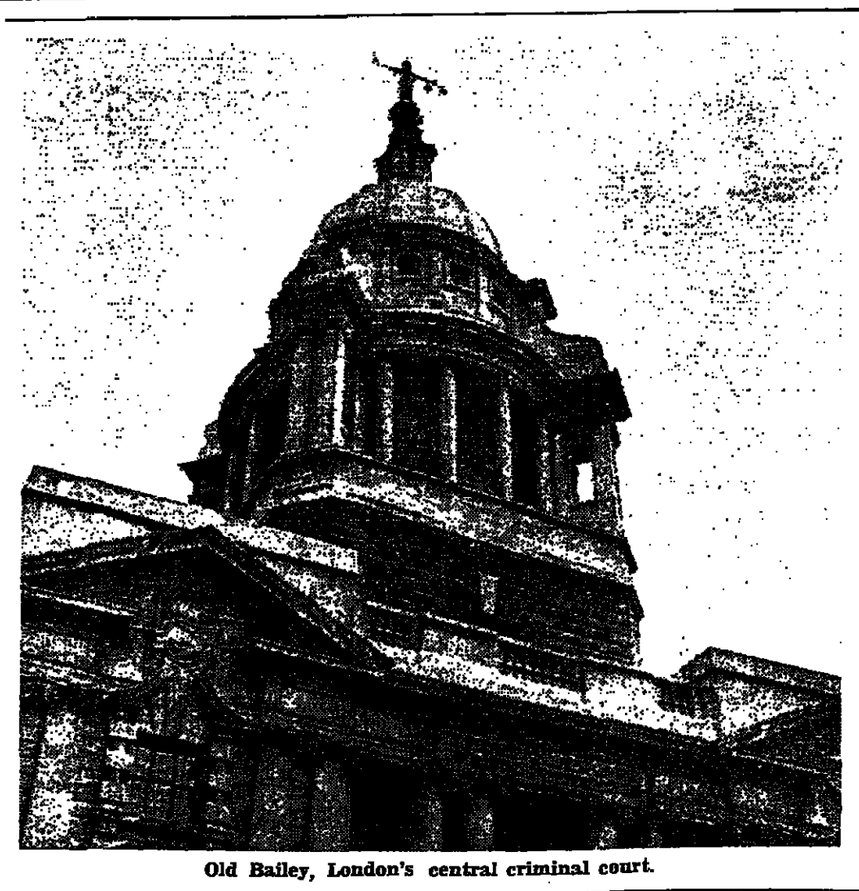
French Bill Aims To Cut Abuses of Computer Banks

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—The French National Assembly passed a law early today to protect individuals from abuses of computer-based information banks.

It gave individual citizens the right of access to computer files and the right to correct any mistakes concerning them. It also banned the inclusion of any mention of racial origin, political, philosophical or religious opinion. The bill must now go to the Senate, which has little power to make major changes.

A national commission will oversee the operation of computer information banks, which must be registered, and will be able to make exceptions from these rules. The law already allows press organizations to include such normally banned data in their files.

Penalties included in the law provide for jail terms of six months to three years and fines of up to 200,000 francs ($40,000) for illegally starting a computer file, and two months to six months and up to 30,000 francs ($4,000) for illegally divulging information in them. Stealing file material will be punishable by up to five years in jail and fines of 2 million francs ($400,000).



Old Bailey, London's central criminal court.

Accuses Lawyers, Judges, Police

Study Tarnishes the Image of British Justice

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 6 (WP).—The image of British justice has been tarnished by a study that accuses lawyers, judges and the police of systematic unfairness toward defendants in criminal cases.

The inquiry is by two Birmingham University lecturers. Several leading lawyers tried but failed to suppress it.

The main findings of the report, "Negotiated Justice—Pressures on Defendants to Plead Guilty," are:

• Busy barristers frequently threaten their clients with heavy sentences if they insist on a trial and do not plead guilty. Some judges directly enter into this plea-bargaining process.

• A man arrested for a crime is rarely allowed by the police to have his lawyer present when he is questioned. A substantial number of those who plead guilty allege they were beaten by police.

The nation's top barrister, Peter Webster, as chairman of the bar, earlier this year urged Home Secretary Merlyn Rees to suppress the report. The Home Office had financed the research.

Mr. Webster attacked the findings as worthless, charging that they depend largely on the complaints of criminals. It is not known whether Mr. Webster also told Mr. Rees that the researchers wanted to question lawyers but that the Bar warned members that cooperation would breach the lawyer-client relationship.

Mr. Rees said he did not like the study but had no power to stop it.

The report was also damned by David Napley, president of the Law Society. This governs the other body of lawyers here, the solicitors, who prepare a case before it reaches court, where the barristers take over.

Mr. Napley said, "It's just not research if you talk to a lot of crooks about what they thought and then accept whatever they tell you."

Effect of Pressure

The lawyers' pressure has been so great that Birmingham University took the unusual step of submitting the study, before it was released, to three distinguished professors. They concluded that the work was "academically respectable" and that it demonstrated that "there is a problem needing further investigation."

The Birmingham lecturers, John Baldwin, 32, and Michael McConville, 33, focused on plea-bargaining—inducing a defendant to plead guilty on the promise of a lighter sentence. They looked at Birmingham Crown Court over 15 months and discovered 150 defendants had abandoned their "not guilty" plea just as their trial was to begin. They tracked down and interviewed at length 121 of these.

They found only 35, fewer than one in three, who said the plea change was entirely their own idea. Most of these were thought to be professional criminals trying to make plea-bargaining work for them. The remaining 86 were either offered a deal or persuaded by "pressure from [their] barrister."

In some cases, if the convicted defendants are to be believed, the judges themselves entered into the bargaining. A defendant said his lawyer saw the judge, came back and reported:

"Well, the judge says we can argue as long as you like but you'll be found guilty anyway."

In other cases, the defendants said that the judge's role had been indicated indirectly. According to one account:

"The barrister said, 'I'll do a deal for you. You won't get more than 2 1/2 years. The judge knows what's going on, but we can't tell you, otherwise you'll get four years.'"

Many of those interviewed by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. McConville said that their barristers had not bothered to master the details of their case and were too busy to listen to them. Until the day of trial, a defendant here is likely to see his solicitor only.

To get some measure of whether defendants are wrongly pressured to plead, the Birmingham researchers called on a retired court official and a retired police official. They examined all the documents in each case and concluded that 31 per cent had stood a good chance of winning acquittal. The prosecution of seven was characterized as "not justified." In other words, it appears that at least seven innocent men had been pressed to plead guilty from fear of receiving a tougher sentence.

If the Birmingham defendants can be believed, they had much to complain of. Only six of the 121 were allowed to have a solicitor present during questioning in the police station. The police here can bar an arrested man's lawyer if they think it will hamper their inquiry.

Forty-nine of 121 claimed that the police had attributed statements to them they had not made, "verbals" in court jargon, and admissible as evidence.

More than one-fifth, 25, alleged they had been beaten in the station house. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. McConville concluded that "the police station is sometimes a law unto itself."

Policewoman Hugs and Stops 4-Ton Elephant

HOUSTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—A 9,000-pound Indian elephant led 10 police cars on a chase through central Houston on Tuesday before being captured—by a 100-pound policewoman.

"I ran up and grabbed her around her trunk and she stopped," Wanda Boehm said while being widely congratulated. "It's all kind of exaggerated, because it's just my job."

The elephant, Big Lydia, was being unloaded for a circus performance when she was frightened by a police siren and took off.

She ran into two parked cars and smashed into a building, inflicting some structural damage. She then tried to squeeze into a garage at a funeral home, but couldn't.

Episcopalians Give Support To Bishop

Leaders Overlook Ordination Debate

By Marjorie Hyer

PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla., Oct (WP).—Bishops of the Episco Church gave a unanimous v of confidence yesterday to church's presiding bishop, e though he has announced t he would not personally ca out church laws regarding or nation of women.

Presiding Bishop John Ma Allin pledged, however, that would always make arran ments for someone else to p form such ordinations.

For nearly two hours yest day, the House of Bishops pres Bishop Allin on how his nouncement Friday would aff his role as head of the chur Bishop Allin had said that does not believe women can priests "any more than they become fathers or husbands."

Bishop Ervine Swift, of Convocation of Americ Churches in Europe, told Bis Allin and the House of Bish that, when the presiding bis attends the convocation's nual diocesan meeting in Eur next spring, "it is their h that you will ordain a wom to the priesthood. What will do?"

Other Arrangements

Bishop Allin answered that would "make provisions for support of what the church do and that he would arrange another bishop to perform ordination.

Bishop Swift later said t he was bitterly disappointed the response.

Bishop Paul Moore jr., of N York, told the assembly of meeting on Saturday of a la group of women represent both clergy and laity from New York City area. "I'd sim be remiss in my duties if I not express to you the extrem deep hurt" of these women the assertion that women c not be priests.

Bishop Allin replied, "I've ne had to face that yet." He s that he expressed his opposit to women priests Friday in effort to unite the badly Episcopal Church.

He added, "I in no way gested that what the general vention has done was wrong

The general convention is church's top legislative body. a meeting last year in Minn polis it voted decisively to the church's traditional ban to women priests.

150 Youths Arrested In S. Africa Protests

JOHANNESBURG, Oct (UPI).—Police said today anti-government incidents curred in widely scattered to in South Africa and more t 150 black youths were arre in the last 24 hours.

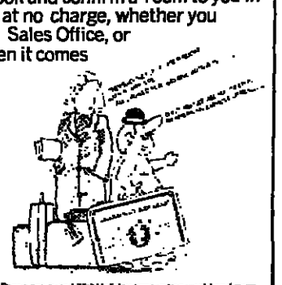
A Bantu (African) Affairs partment officer inspecting swimming pool at Atteridgev a black suburb outside Preto fired several shots at sto throwing blacks but there w no injuries. Most of the arr ed youths were picked up Grahamstown, 800 kilome south of Johannesburg, dur student protests.

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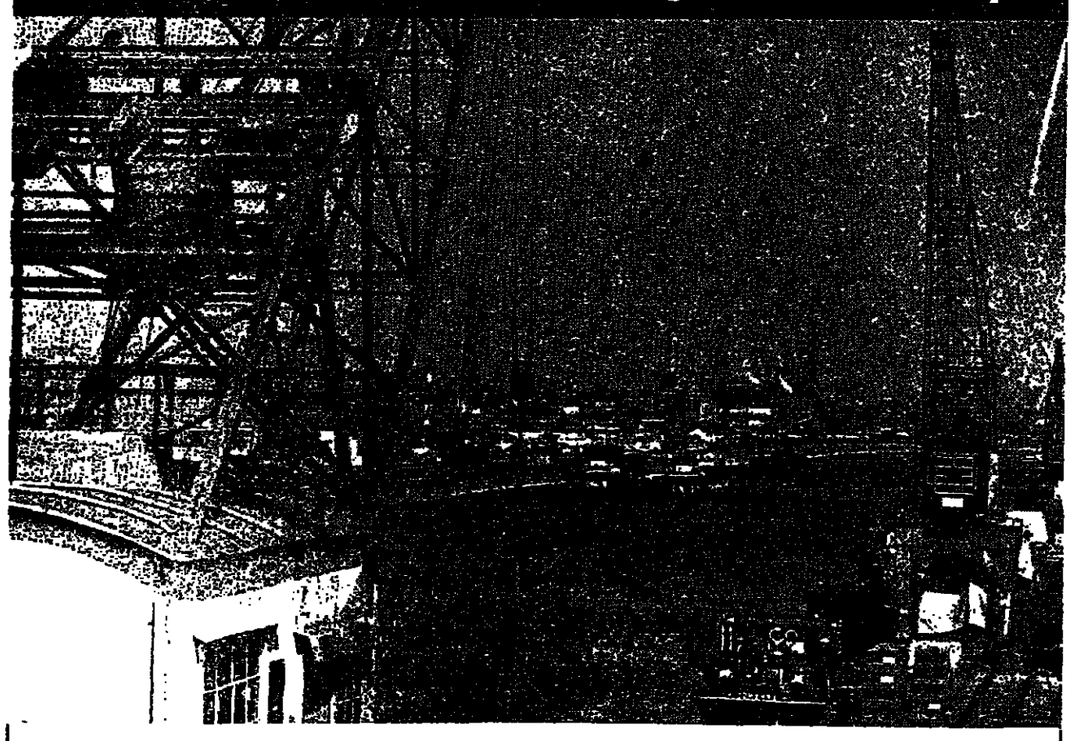
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U.S., Russia Seek Joint Design for Artificial Heart

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP). — U.S. and Soviet researchers have agree and Soviet researchers have agreed to begin work this year on developing a joint design for an artificial human heart, Tass reported yesterday.

The agency said that the agreement on a five-year program of artificial heart work was made at a Moscow meeting between Prof. Valery Shumakov and Dr. Michael DeBakey. Dr. DeBakey is chief of cardiovascular research at Houston Methodist Hospital, in Houston, while Dr. Shumakov heads a Moscow institute for transplantation of organs and tissues.

"This is a real opportunity to considerably hasten the creation of an apparatus that will enhance chances for saving seriously ill patients—a basically new apparatus with no analog in practical medicine," Tass quoted Dr. Shumakov as saying.

U.S.-Soviet cooperation on research in the artificial heart field began three years ago with the signing of a basic joint accord. Until now, Dr. Shumakov said, the cooperative effort has involved exchanging and examing preliminary models of various possible designs, developed separately in each country.



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...od on the Streets' Feared

...ning, Export of Uranium ...r Big Dispute in Australia

By George McArthur

...LBOURNE, Oct. 6.—In sky- ... offices in Australia's ...ial capital, mining exec- ... speak of uranium as a ...al bonanza. On the streets, ... protesters call it a "hell- ...ubstance."

...probably the most important ...on of his political career, ... Minister Malcolm Fraser ...month approved the mining ...xport of uranium.

...position Labor party leader ...h Whitlam is calling for a ...torium on the production of ...ium and has threatened to ... any contracts if he ...as power.

"...are getting closer and ... to the situation of blood ...he streets of Australia on ...issue," says Robert Hawke, ...ader of the labor unions, ...has the power to make ...rediction come true.

..."...e day of the street march ..." replies Johannes Bjelke- ...sen, the rightist governor ...nsland.

...arly, Australia is involved ...great debate—many say the ...divisive since the Vietnam ...

...today's world it cannot be ...as a family affair among ...country's 13.5 million people. ...ident Carter reportedly en- ...aged Mr. Fraser to lift ...alia's four-year-old ban on ...mining and export of ura- ...m from its vast deposits when ...Fraser was in Washington ...er this year.

...simple terms, it is hoped ... the availability of ample ...ies of Australian uranium ...conventional nuclear power ...nts will reduce the need for ...breeder reactor plants, which ... Carter opposes. These are ...tors fueled by plutonium— ...ingredient of nuclear weap- ...—which raises the threat ...nuclear-arms proliferation.

...he Japanese are vitally con- ...ned. Without uranium, their ...sent energy planning would ...all but wrecked—and Australia ... the nearest and cheapest ...rce. Sweden, too, is looking ... Australia, as is Great Britain. ...s of now it appears that Mr. ...ser's decision to go ahead ...p uranium mining and export ...stand. It is, for him, a ...g issue. But the two major ...ical factions in Australia ...r. Fraser's Liberal party and ... Whitlam's Laborites—are old- ...honed gut fighters and the ...e has hardly begun.

...bout the only thing the two ...ps agree on is that Australia ...lds of uranium, at least ...er cent of the non-Com- ...ist world's supply. Most of it ... high-quality ore that can ...ined cheaply.

"And you can bet your life we haven't found all of it that is out there," says an officer of the giant Western Mining Corp., which controls two big fields. "The government has said go ahead and we intend to do it."

'World Needs It'

Another executive said angrily, "The world needs it and we can make money from it. Don't tell me it's not safe."

Those favoring the mining of uranium claim they have a clear mandate. A nationwide poll, recognized even by the opposition as independent, showed 59 per cent of those surveyed favoring the mining and export of uranium, 28 per cent opposed and the rest undecided.

The opposition claims that those results were achieved by a saturation public-relations campaign sponsored by the Australian Uranium Producers Forum, an organization of mining companies.

The opposition, which can count on plenty of union and Labor party manpower, has counterattacked by plastering thousands of signs throughout the country saying, "Uranium—the fight has just begun."

On the desolate road leading to the principal mining area in the Arnhem Land Reserve of northeast Australia, between Wild Man's Creek and the Alligator River, a band of young people is camped behind a sign saying "Project Concern." Another group, "Friends of the Earth," has set up a camp nearby, in a reservation for aborigines who will be moved from some of their lands for mining operations.

Government detectives have been watching the groups.

Scattered Violence

The only violence so far has occurred in a few relatively small but widely publicized demonstrations. In one, Prime Minister Fraser, speaking at the Australian National University in Canberra, was pelted by garbage as he entered the auditorium. In Sydney, there were some injuries and arrests when several hundred people demonstrated at different times in an unsuccessful effort to stop two shipments of uranium oxide—known as yellowcake—to Great Britain.

These shipments were being made under 1972 contracts and the yellowcake was largely from the Mary Kathleen Mine, Australia's only current producer.

The development of uranium in this country has been erratic and always was spurred by foreign influences. The nation's supply of petroleum, huge coalfields and new natural gas finds have appeared ample for foreseeable domestic energy needs—and even now nobody has suggested building a nuclear power plant in Australia.

It has been known since 1894 that uranium ores existed in Australia but nothing was done to develop mining until a secret message arrived from Britain in World War II, asking for immediate uranium supplies. Since then, prospectors have found about 400 uranium sites. Most were insignificant, but in a dozen or so areas the fields were huge and virtually on the surface.

© Los Angeles Times



Associated Press.

FRIAR TUG—The Rev. Alan Caparella, a Franciscan friar at Boston's St. Leonard Church, pulls with a smile as he is led to church by Oliver. The friar and the St. Bernard were heading for a ceremony at which local priests blessed the animals of the parish.

2 Germanys Slate New Negotiations

BONN, Oct. 6 (AP).—West Germany and East Germany agreed yesterday to start formal negotiations soon on a series of long-delayed normalization agreements, officials of both sides announced after talks here.

The officials said the negotiations would take place at an as yet undetermined date in East Berlin between Guenther Gaus, West Germany's mission chief in the Communist capital, and Michael Kohl, chief of East Germany's mission here.

Bonn officials said earlier that they seek East German concessions on two-way travel, more visits between relatives on either side of the border and permission to strengthen Western links with Communist-encircled West Berlin by building a new access freeway and linking the enclave to the West German electric-power grid.

6 Kidnappers Die In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The kidnapped wife of an Argentine business executive was freed unharmed Monday when police stormed a warehouse and killed six of her abductors, the police said yesterday.

The kidnappers, who claimed to be members of an unknown international guerrilla movement, had demanded a $3-million ransom for their victim, who was abducted Friday. Later, they reduced the ransom demand to $100,000, the police said.

They said that investigations led them to a hideout in suburban Avellaneda. When called to surrender, the kidnappers, who were described as common criminals, opened fire on the police. No police casualties were reported in the battle.

Aided by Separatists

Burmese Communist Rebels Broadening Scope of Attacks

By Henry Kamm

RANGOON, Burma (NYT).—Attacks by Burmese Communist guerrillas well beyond their normal area of operations, with the apparent support of traditionally anti-Communist separatist insurgents, have significantly widened the long-raging insurgencies along Burma's eastern border and heightened pressure on the military-dominated government of President Ne Win.

Although Burma's Army of more than 150,000 has apparently suffered no major defeat and is believed capable of driving back the rebels wherever it chooses, the spread of the warfare and the deepening entrenchment of the Communist forces in recent months are considered serious.

It is so serious, in fact, that Gen. Ne Win's surprise visit to Peking late last month was widely interpreted by Burmese and diplomatic sources here as an emergency call on Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to ask him to withdraw or reduce China's crucial support to the Burmese Communists.

Sudden Decision

The extraordinary nature of Mr. Ne Win's sudden decision to stop in Peking for four days on the way to a state visit to North Korea was underlined by the fact that he had visited Peking recently, in May. Burmese took heart from Mr. Teng's remark at a farewell dinner that the visit had been a success, but there was no indication of the nature of the discussions in the few days between the President's return and his departure Sept. 28 for medical treatment in Britain.

Burmese temper their optimism by recalling that in the past the Chinese have promised excellent relations with Burma but added that help from the Chinese Communist party to a fraternal party such as Burma's was a Communist duty. The leader of the Burmese party, Pa Thein Tin, is often seen in Peking and is thought to live there. The party's radio station broadcasts into Burma from China.

Rebel Operations Continue

Contrary to their usual practice, the rebels this year are continuing operations through the rainy season.

The Communists now hold a secure base area between the border and the Salween River in the area where the northern Shan state of Burma juts deeply into China's Yunnan province. In the spring the largest force of insurgents to operate as a unit west of the Salween, a force of thousands, crossed the river and spread throughout the region north of Highway R. It continues to operate there, sometimes within 50 miles of Burma's second city, Mandalay.

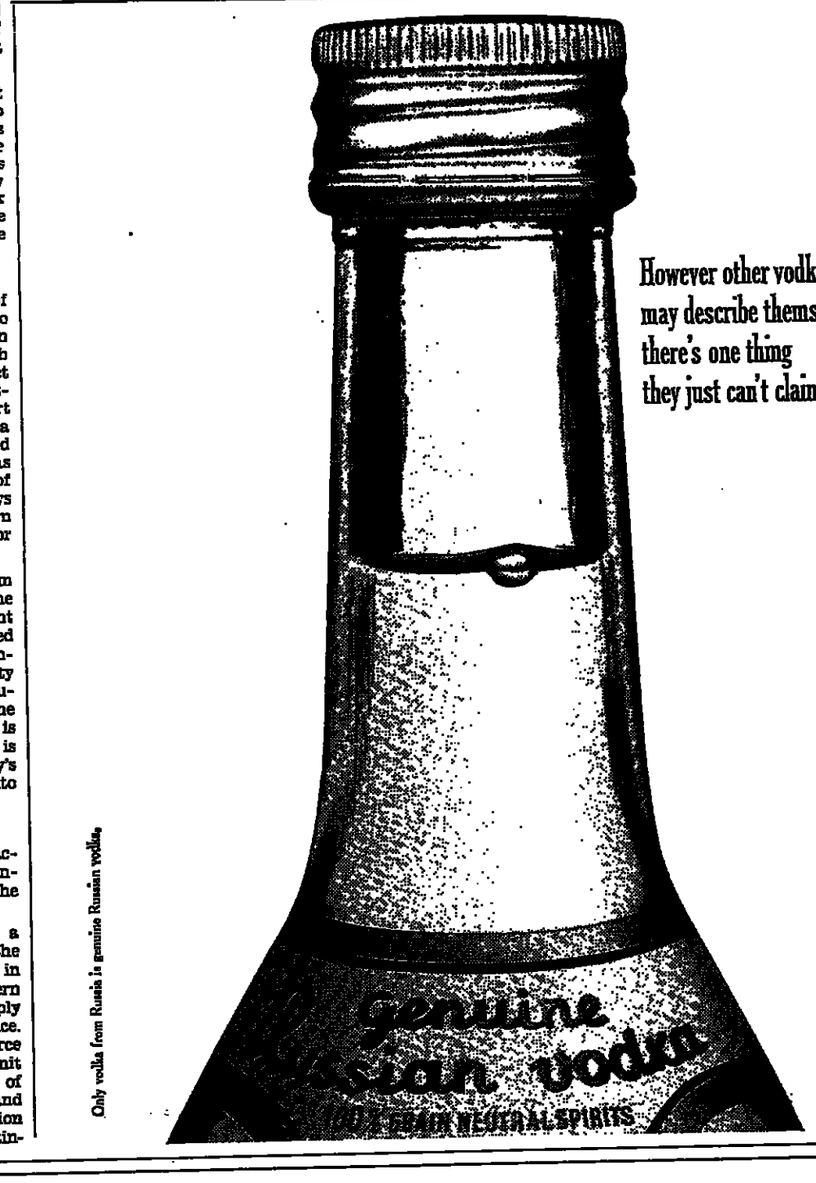
In the most spectacular insurgent operation in a long time, a large force ventured well beyond its usual area of activity in April to overrun a battalion headquarters in the town of Mongmit, about 90 miles northeast of Mandalay.

The insurgents, augmented by local supporters, held the town for several hours, setting fire to storehouses and the government treasury. The government announced that the rebels had killed 19 soldiers. The battalion commander was said to have been among the dead. Using its air force, the military caught up with the retreating rebels and said that it killed 53.

In July, in an operation of unusual scope, several large insurgent units crossed the Salween at several points. They were repulsed in a major government counterattack, but some units remain west of the river.

A reliable Burmese source reported that in government circles it was assumed that about 20,000 Communist rebels were now operating in Burma, from Kachin state in the north to Karenni state on the eastern border with Thailand. Diplomatic sources said that they had no idea of numbers but estimated Communist strength at 4,000 to 12,000.

These events are seen here as putting into operation a series of alliances between the Communists and separatist rebel groups that traditionally opposed the Communists. Speculation centers on the possibility that heightened government operations against the opium trade, from which the separatist rebels drew most of their operating funds, have forced the nationalists to accept the support of the Communists. It is believed that the Communists can draw on China for all their arms and supply needs.



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Jan Garber, 82, U.S. Bandleader, Dies in Louisiana

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Jan Garber, 82, the dance orchestra leader who organized his own band at the age of 21 and led one for 55 years, died yesterday morning in a hospital in Shreveport, La.

In the early 1920s he formed a band with the pianist Milton Davis, and called it the Garber-Davis Orchestra. The group featured what has been termed a "good semi-hot style." But in the 1930s, the ensemble's popularity began to diminish.

Then, filling an engagement in Cleveland, Mr. Garber heard a band led by Freddie Large and took it over. This led to Mr. Garber's so-called "sweet style," for which he became known. The unit featured a mellow saxophone section with accentuated vibrato, muted brass and guitar obbligatos.

In 1942, Mr. Garber switched to "swing," with Gray Rains doing most of the arrangements. The group played "swing" for about two years. It reverted to the "sweet" style in 1945.

Tay Garnett

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—Veteran film director and writer Tay Garnett, 83, whose credits include many major pictures of the 1930s and 1940s, has died yesterday of leukemia in a hospital here, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Garnett directed such films as "The Postman Always Rings Twice," "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "Love Is News" and "Stand-in." Other films included "Mrs. Parkington," "Trade Winds" and "China Seas."



UPI.

Jan Garber

Presley Hoax Feared

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Charges were dismissed Tuesday against three men accused in an alleged plot to steal Elvis Presley's body for a $10-million ransom when authorities admitted that the police informant was "unreliable" and the incident may have been a hoax.

Study Faults U.S. Program Of Commercializing A-Powe

By George Alexander

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 6.—The U.S. nuclear power industry has succeeded in spite of itself, according to a Rand Corp. study, and might well have ground to a halt several years ago but for the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and other unforeseen happenings.

Rand researchers found, in a study of the 30-year effort for commercially successful nuclear-powered generation of electricity, that the program had been characterized by unbounded optimism, unrealistic estimates, decisions based on "informed intuition" and both government and industry insensitivity to public concern.

But at the same time, the Rand study, released yesterday, found that the 65 nuclear power plants now in operation throughout the United States have served the nation well. "Despite technical and institutional problems," the authors declared, "the operational history of the large nuclear plants [has been] as good as, or better than, large modern fossil-fuel plants."

The two-year study was carried out for the National Science Foundation.

The nuclear path which the United States was eventually to follow was set in the early 1950s by the Eisenhower administration.

"A national decision arising more in political than in technical evaluation prompted a search for reliable, rather than cheap, nuclear power," wrote Robert Perry, principal Rand researcher, "and thus established the pattern of subsequent development."

That search was greatly influenced by Hyman Rickover, then a captain and now an admiral of the U.S. Navy, who settled on the pressurized water reactor (PWR) system for his nuclear-powered submarines. A PWR is but one kind of "light-water" reactor, light water being the ordinary form of H_2O, as opposed to "heavy" water.

"His selection of the pressurized water reactor," Mr. Perry stated, "was based on little more than informed intuition and the judgment that light water reactor technology held promise for the immediate future."

Within a few years after the Rickover decision to promote the PWR power plant for submarines, the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission concluded that it was also the reliable power source which the Eisenhower administration sought for its "Atoms for Peace" program.

Overoptimism Cited

Moreover, it seemed to be an energy source that the United States could develop and introduce to the world before Britain or France. Both those nations were embarked on similar programs.

The U.S. view proved to be an overly optimistic assessment, according to the report. It said, "By 1953, the equipment manufacturers and elements of the AEC . . . generally agreed that the commercialization [of light water reactors] required little more than solving definable engineering problems and convincing American utility firms that the nuclear power era had begun." In truth, the report said, commercialization was to require a great deal more than substituting a nuclear firebox for a coal-fed or oil-fed firebox.

Great problems have also attended the nuclear industry's decision to scale up from comparatively small plants with capacities of 200 or 300 megawatts (a megawatt is 1 million watts) to 1,000 or 1,300-megawatt stations in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

"It was assumed," Mr. Perry said in a telephone interview, "that scaling-up would be a relatively straightforward and not overly difficult thing to do, and that the economies of scale would reduce the unit costs of generating electricity. Well, that hasn't quite worked out the way the engineers expected. It has reduced unit costs, but at the low end of the scale, while introducing a lot more problems in the form of capital costs and the like."

The two giants in the nuclear power industry, Westinghouse and General Electric, hurt themselves and the industry when, in the early 1960s, they contracted to build a total of 13 nuclear plants at fixed-fee contracts. The Rand researchers estimated that the two firms took a financial loss of between $875 million and $1 billion when the actual costs of those plants proved to be two to three times higher than what they had contracted to build them for.

Comparative Costs

Indeed, the cost of building a large nuclear plant had become so great by the early 1970s that if the Arab oil embargo had not occurred in 1973, driving up the price of fossil fuels, the nuclear industry might well have priced itself out of the market, the Rand study indicated.

Cost estimates today are more realistic, Mr. Perry said, perhaps too realistic. The nation's utilities have ordered only five new nuclear plants in the last 31 mon... or so, compared with an aver... of 30 such plants a year ... in the early 1970s.

Soaring construction and eq... ment costs are but one of m... problems plaguing the nuclear ... dustry today, Mr. Perry ad... Finding suitable sites for ... plants is difficult, and so are ... uncertainties surrounding ... availability of nuclear fuel.

Nevertheless, the Rand st... found that the nuclear indus... future might be better—tak... into account the environme... or developmental problems ... alternative energy sources, ... as improved coal combustion ... the conversion of solar radia... to electricity.

© Los Angeles Times.

Cheap Flights Sought For U.K., Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Danish-owned Sterling Airways has asked permission to start Laker-type walk-on flights between Copenhagen and London for a round-trip fare of 650 crowns ($100) an airline spokesman said.

An airline official said that the company hoped to start flights to Luton, north of London, in about a month using Super Caravelles, carrying 131 passengers. Flights currently cost 2,300 crowns ($350) round-trip.

Opposition Chief Qu... South Africa Politic...

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 6 (... —Veteran opposition leader ... de Villiers Graaff, 63, quit ... tics yesterday, saying he will ... stand in the Nov. 30 gen... election.

For 20 years Sir de Villiers ... the official opposition, the ... trist United party, in S... Africa's 171-member, all-w... Parliament. The party was ... solved in June after its pa... mentary support was erode... 24 seats by defections to pa... on the right and left.



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OPERA

'Houdini' Turns Escape King Into Political Ideologist

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT). — The Netherlands Opera has begun season with generous doses of ...s flamboyance and political ...logy, wrapped up in a color- ... package entitled "Houdini," ...h is being given its first per- ...ances in the Theater Carré. ... work is more ambitious ... an operatic biography of the ...rated escape artist. Peter ..., the 42-year-old composer ... whom it was commissioned, ... well known as a political ...vist associated with the Provo ...vement as he is for being one ... the central figures of the ...ch avant-garde musical scene ... the last couple of decades. ... him and his librettist, Adrian ...hell—the text is in English— ...dini's feats of extrication are ... only showmanship, but sym- ... of liberation in a broadly ...tical sense.

... a factual level, the book is ...ful to Houdini's life, but the ...nts are always given a heavy ...bolic load to carry. Thus, one ... has him challenging "the ...ss force of the world," a re- ...der that one of the great ...'s favorite stunts was to ...llenge various police depart- ments to keep him locked up in their deepest dungeons. The operatic cops accept his challenge while singing a chorus that establishes them as villains ("Even Christ could not escape from the power of the law"). But Houdini does escape, of course, striking what is presumably a blow for all the world's oppressed.

In 17 quick-moving scenes, "Houdini" skips through his life from birth—the first great escape, symbolized by his bursting through a paper hoop—to after death, when his nonappearance at the prearranged spiritualist seances held by his widow is the final proof that there is no life after death. The final moral is that "there is no heaven but the people, there is no heaven but earth."

Along the way, it touches on various highlights of his career, his extraordinary closeness to his mother, his loving relationship with his wife, his war against spiritualist quackery, his yearning for his curious talents to be socially useful.

Sometimes these overlap. Thus, there is a "letter scene" whose text consists of Houdini's advice to the Bureau of Coal Mines on how trapped miners could profit from his discoveries in escapology, but whose music amounts to a lush, late romantic love duet with his wife, Bess.



Jerold Norman, one of three people who played Houdini, in a scene from the opera.

The problem of casting the title part is handled by distributing it among three performers. One is a tenor, Jerold Norman, who has long stretches of heroic monologues to sing, and who sings them heroically indeed but without projecting much of the personal magnetism Houdini must have had. Another is a real-life escape artist, Howard Peters, who gets to pull off a few apparently authentic feats of escape. The third is a dancer, Clint Farha, whose principal scene is his wildly choreographed routing of the forces of spiritualism, led by a fastuous Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Musically, Schat is in full flight from the overserializing and overcomputerizing of practically everything, and his course is set by Schoenberg's deathbed plea for a "new harmony" and the tensions of tonality. The result has a curiously nostalgic air about it. The singers, reassuringly, have plenty to sing, but the main load is carried by several orchestral interludes that, at first hearing, call to mind the highly charged orchestral passages of Berg's operas.

Others in the excellent cast included Sarah Velden as Houdini's mother, Jennie Veeninga as his wife, and the robust baritone Jan Derksen as his manager. Pieter van den Berg and Elise Gaiama were hilarious as the Conan Doyles.

Hans Vonk conducted his heterogeneous musical forces—including the Concertgebouw Orchestra, Schat's own Amsterdam Electric Circus, the Electric Psalter Quintet, the Studio Silver Strings and the Steelband Circle Ensemble—with immense commitment and assurance.

The Theater Carré—not a standard theater, but an indoor circus in which Houdini himself once appeared—was uniquely suited to this multimedia spectacle, and its possibilities were adroitly exploited in Donya Feuer's staging and Floris Gunteaar's flexible sets. Not everything worked as well as it might have, which may have had something to do with a libretto that read better than it played.

HARPS AND FLATS

...ONDON—Bluesman B. B. King ... his band and the Son Seals ...d will be at the Hammer- ...ith Odeon Oct. 8 and 9 at 7:30 ... The Illinois Jacquet quin- ... is appearing nightly at Ron- ... Scott's.

* * *

Weather Report, touring Brit- ..., is in Bristol Oct. 7 at Col- ...n Hall; in Oxford the follow- ...g night at the Polytechnic; in ...ndon Oct. 9 and 10 at the ...ainbow Theatre and in Bir- ...ingham Oct. 13 at the Hip- ...odrome.

* * *

Dr. Feelgood and Mink DeVille, ...so touring Britain, are in ...iverpool Oct. 7 at the Empire; ... Birmingham the following ...ght at the Odeon; in Bristol ...ct. 9 at Colston Hall; in Swan- ...a Oct. 10 at the Top Rank ...ite; in Cardiff Oct. 11 at the ...p Rank Suite and in Canter- ...ry Oct. 13 at the University ...orts Hall.

* * *

Deniece Williams is in London ...t. 7 at the Rainbow Theatre ...d the next night in Man- ...ester at the Free Trade Hall.

* * *

...AMSTERDAM—The Joe Albany ...o will be at the BIM-Huis Oct. 8 ... 9:30 p.m. Joe's new record, ...he Albany Touch," has just been released on the Seabreeze label.

* * *

THUN, Switzerland—Singer Vera Love is appearing at the Night Club Oasis until the end of the month.

* * *

PARIS—Wishbone Ash is at the Hippodrome de Paris Oct. 7 at 8 p.m. Joe McPhee is appearing at the Palais des Glaces Oct. 8 and 9, and Dizzy Gillespie and the Johnny Griffin quintet will be featured there on Oct. 11 for two shows, at 7 and 10 p.m. Keith Jarrett will be at Salle Pleyel Oct. 13 and 14 at 9 p.m. Jimmy Forrest, tenor-sax man with Count Basie, will be at the Club St. Germain from Oct. 10 to Nov. 5. Sylvie Vartan and her show come into the Palais des Congrès on Oct. 7.

* * *

BRUSSELS—The Cedar Walton quartet is at Pol's on Oct. 7 at 9 p.m., followed the next night by the Teddy Wilson trio, also at 9. Dizzy Gillespie and Johnny Griffin will be at the Maison de la Culture Woluwé-Saint Pierre on Oct. 13 at 8 p.m.

* * *

French singer Mireille Mathieu's latest album, "Sentimentalement Vôtre," on the Philips label, is already a success and climbing fast on the charts.

* * *

This week's top single record in the United States is "You Light Up My Life" by Debby Boone, and in Britain, "Way Down" by Elvis Presley.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Smithsonian Set To Reorganize

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—The Smithsonian Institution, after more than a year of congressional scrutiny and criticism, has agreed to consider itself a federal agency and to modernize its management and its methods of dealing with Congress.

The moves, recommended by a special consultant and approved by the Smithsonian's Board of Regents, are intended to bring significant changes in the financial and administrative practices of the 131-year-old research and museum complex.

They would give Congress broader authority to examine and control the Smithsonian's budgets, limit the institution's right to dispose of property without congressional consent and bolster the Smithsonian's own management and auditing staff.

ENTERTAINMENT

New Cabaret-Theater Is a Circus

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 6 (IHT).—The prewar Ambassadeurs in the Avenue Gabriel was a pleasure palace of renown when Edmond Sayag was in charge. There Florence Mills starred in "Blackbirds"; there Raquel Meller sang "La Violetera" and Jimmy Daniels the jazz tunes of the day; and there the first Cole Porter revue was seen in Paris.

In the wings of the former Pavilion Gabriel, Maurice Bataille has built a sumptuous cabaret-theater to outshine the vanished Ambassadeurs. Known as Le Jardin, its restaurant-auditorium seats 700 at dinner tables and its performing space—both stage and center floor—is invested with all the modern scenic mechanics. The other evening, Le Jardin threw open its flowered portals to greet its guests with an inaugural banquet and entertainment.

"Circus Follies," the floor-and-stage spectacle, has been conceived, costumed and directed by Marc Doelnitz. Doelnitz has supplied a striking, inventive wardrobe, but a bit of Sayag's showmanship and a dash of the wit which used to spice the Ambassadeurs revues would be welcome. As it stands, the show is imitative of most of its Parisian rivals and has no definable character of its own.

Here is the sawdust ring with powdered and painted sanies jubilating as the curtain rises and scampering to the strains of the cornet solo from "La Strada," a salute to Fellini that takes us from the prostitutes along the Via Appia to the Via Veneto fillers of "La Dolce Vita," from "Cabiria" to "Juliet of the Spirits." Fellini's influence looms large again in the finale, with its misadventures of Casanova amid the masked merrymakers of carnival Venice.

The Italian cineaste is in no way responsible for the excursion into the Wild West of the 1849 California gold rush, in which the prospectors cavort with the camp followers. This interlude is succeeded by a distaff version of treasure hunting, a tableau disclosing such gold diggers of history as Cleopatra, Theodora, the Empress of China, la Reine Margot and Marie Antoinette, all ravishingly attired and flanked by a Hollywood-inspired chorus.

The usually reliable Robert Dhéry has staged a parody of a venerable operetta in which a garden romance of around 1840 is disturbed by a squawking bird and a sudden downpour while its principals bravely carry on—a promising comic sketch that fails to tickle in this production. In another tableau, "Les Signes du Zodiaque," the planets revolve against a tender night sky.

The speciality numbers, none of them woven into the circus fabric, are best. Indeed, the evening's great moment is provided by a Paris firemen's group rousingly performing their gymnastic exercises, vaulting in somersaults that bring thunderous applause.

Los Indianos, with their whirling ropes, and Nino Frediani, a virtuoso of hoop juggling, are excellent novelty acts, maintaining an electric tempo equal to that of the fire brigade's demonstration of athletic prowess, an intensity that is missing from the show's direction.

* * *

Carmelo Bene, the eccentric comedian from Italy, and his sophomoric pranks are more relevant to the music hall than they are to the theater. His "Romeo and Juliet," sharply cut and translated, would be far more appropriately lodged in a deluxe night club than solemnly housed at the Salle Favart, where it is being passed off by the Festival d'Automne as a startling feat of experimental interpretation of Shakespeare. Bene, whose strong sense of the ridiculous is apparent in all he does, probably is enjoying the joke on his humorless hosts.

In a learned essay, Granville-Barker observed that many directors have misread and mismanaged the scene in which Romeo crashes the Capulet party to meet his fate. Bene, ingeniously and to impressive pictorial ends, retains the background of a banquet throughout. The flamboyant decor, akin to a Folles-Bergère tableau of a Borgia supper, is that of a giant's festive board, in relation to which the players are but insects, buzzing like mosquitoes between the towering goblet and mammoth bottles set on the superhuman dinner table.

Bene is aware that Mercutio is a better part than Romeo and so he has allotted himself that role. Dissatisfied with its brevity, his Mercutio refuses to be slain and survives until the final curtain.

There is a theory that Shakespeare wrote the tragedy as an ironic comment on youthful passion. Perhaps, but if so, his golden pen betrayed that purpose, for his lovely language has gilded the play's two-hour traffic into the most enduring of beautiful romances.

Bene so tears it to tatters that his text is impossible to distinguish from a rock-opera libretto. The mentioned but unseen first love of Romeo becomes a major character and monks meeting monks embrace lewdly in this high-camp travesty. The acting of everyone goes after laughs with a sledgehammer. It is "Hellzapoppin" in Renaissance dress, no more related to its original than a sideshow of freaks is related to the poetry of John Donne. The cream of the jest is that it is being explained as a theatrical "re-evaluation" of the Bard. Bene's latest production, "S.A.D.E.," is to have its Parisian premiere this week—not at the Alcazar but at the Salle Favart.

More Civil Weddings Performed Than Religious in U.K. Last Year

LONDON, Oct. 6 (NYT).—More than half of Britain's marriages last year were conducted without the benefit of clergy.

Civil ceremonies, according to government statistics, surpassed religious ceremonies for the first time since the beginning of centralized records in 1837.

Officially, it was suggested that modern divorce trends were the main factor in the declining popularity of church weddings. It appeared, however, that Britain's economic problems played a major role as well.

In the United States, by contrast, about 73 per cent of reported marriages took place under religious auspices in 1975, the latest year for which figures are available.

Britain's Office of Population Censuses and Surveys said in releasing the data that "the recent trend to civil marriages is due very largely to the rising proportion of marriages involving divorced persons."

It said if only first marriages were considered, "bachelors marrying spinsters," the proportion of civil ceremonies climbed last year by 2 points to 34 per cent. This is somewhat less than the advance in all civil weddings, to slightly over 50 per cent from 47.8 per cent.

"It costs a lot of money for a church wedding," said one young Englishwoman. "Just consider the price of gowns alone."

The number of marriages in Britain fell by 6 per cent, or 22,000, last year, with almost 90 per cent of the decline in the religious sector.

The total was 179,330 civil weddings and 179,237 under some religious authority.

The government made no mention of any loss of faith among its citizens.

Three Met Operas To Be Televised

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—As a result of the success of last spring's live telecast of Puccini's "La Bohème," three performances by the Metropolitan Opera will be telecast live this season.

"La Bohème," presented over the Public Broadcasting System, was the first showing in color of a full opera from the Met stage. It was "viewed by the largest audience ever gathered for the performance of a single opera," according to Hartford Gunn jr., PBS vice-chairman.

The operas to be presented this season are Verdi's "Rigoletto," on Nov. 7, Mozart's "Don Giovanni," on March 16, and the double bill of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," on a date to be announced.

They will be shown in the evenings over the PBS network of 260 stations.

We made numerous innovations in the new Fiat 132/2000. But the most dramatic of these are changes you cannot see at a distance.

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FIAT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8—Friday, October 7, 1977

The Geneva Express

Out of the recent tumult of diplomacy over the Middle East, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan now has what he wanted. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has what he wanted. President Carter has them both more or less where he wanted, and candidate Edward Koch has a problem. That still leaves Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and assorted Palestinians to be heard from. But Geneva can resume planning for a likely conference this year. Washington has regained its balance and, surely, in time, New York City will, too.

Their travails, in sequence:

Dayan of Israel was confronted by an oddly worded Soviet-U.S. agreement seeking to define the basis for a Geneva conference. It avoided language previously proclaimed by the United Nations, offered some new ambiguities touching on vital issues and thrust the Russians nearer the heart of the negotiations than they had been for years. Midst an uproar from Israel and its U.S. supporters, Dayan obtained important public and private guarantees from Carter, that the UN resolutions remain a valid agenda for Geneva; that Israel could come to Geneva while "rejecting" the Soviet-U.S. invitational language, and, most to the point, that Israel would not be required to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization or on any proposal to create an independent Palestinian state.

Gromyko, however, remains very much in the picture, still holding the Soviet-U.S. text for which he will gain some credit in Arab capitals. In return, he will be expected to urge the reluctant representatives of Syria and Palestinians into the negotiations, whose effective start could bring even greater credit to the United States.

Carter comes through another ill-paced diplomatic venture with his "I's" finally dotted and his fingers crossed. More careful draftsmanship might have spared him the anguish in Israel and its momentary mistrust, which he cannot afford if a difficult settlement is to be reached. If the assurances finally given to Israel were understood all along, they would have been better conveyed before the deal with the Russians. Carter can only hope that the extra effort expended to soothe Dayan in a midnight hotel conference in New York will not now upend prior understandings with the Arab nations.

Why New York politics had to be rudely drawn into the confusion is Koch's problem—and New York's. This city's large Jewish community played its part in echoing the Israeli alarm, which is fair enough. The candidates for mayor joined the chorus, which is understandable. But in pushing an otherwise inoffensive letter of protest upon Carter at the moment of his arrival to address the United Nations—after having already seized the headlines by publishing its contents—Koch left the impression that the demands of his campaign, or his conscience, took priority even over the diplomacy he sought to influence or the city he seeks to lead. He did not lack for opportunities to air his views or to gain Carter's ear for urgent private opportuning. Instead, he chose g...re over substance and a minor confrontation with a man from whom, as mayor, he would want major collaboration.

Koch knows that the incident needs explanation and will no doubt offer it to Carter to avoid further damage. Carter spoke mildly of the matter, so here as abroad nothing irretrievable was lost in the week's flare-up. The candidacy of Koch will be enhanced if he learns to avoid such brassy politics. New York will gain if the next mayor plans for a more seasoned foreign office at City Hall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New Watergate Tapes

When a prisoner hears that a court will consider reducing his sentence if he says, "I'm sorry, I won't let it happen again," the odds are that he'll say it. H. R. Haldeman has now said it, on a tape, naturally, played in federal court in Washington: "I have . . . a very strong feeling of repentance and strong feelings that whatever wrongs were done will never be repeated by me." John Mitchell says it, on another tape: "My reflections have led me to considerable remorse and regret . . . No set of circumstances, whatever they might be, will ever again lead me to take such actions or to perform such deeds."

Never mind the grudging ("whatever wrongs were done") or passive ("by me") aspects of the Haldeman tape or the somewhat pathetic insistence ("whatever they might be") of the Mitchell statement: Few will begrudge them the chance for early release. The important thing is that they were convicted and went to prison at all. As for the future, confession may be good for the soul but their pledges don't make much difference to the nation. The convicted Watergate conspirators are hardly likely ever again to serve as high counselors.

The more interesting tape was that of their co-conspirator, John Ehrlichman. It was unquestionably self-justifying in relation to Richard Nixon. Last May, Mr. Nixon told David Frost that firing his two chief aides was like cutting off one arm and then the other. "Maybe I defended them too long . . . I felt that they in their hearts felt they were not guilty." A generous president sticking with guilty aides. Now, Mr. Ehrlichman suggests that it was he who held on too long, seeing himself as a "better angel" determined, by staying in office, to "try and make things turn out better." A loyal aide sticking with a guilty president.

There is a more important quality to the Ehrlichman tape. He, too, says he's sorry and won't let it happen again. But he also hopes no one will ever let it happen again—and he offers useful counsel for future White House staff members. A presidential aide, he observes, is an extension of the president's arm; it is not easy to exercise independent judgment. But if what a president wants creates a moral dilemma, then there is only one answer: "Get out." In other words, there are times when the arm should cut itself off, a taped lesson worth remembering in a society which prizes being ruled by laws and not men.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Protecting the Bowheads

Over the years, the International Whaling Commission has been steadily and often heatedly criticized for its lack of zeal in protecting the world's remaining whales. Rather than stopping the international whale hunt—and the resulting depletion—the commission all but supplied the harpoons to keep it going. Some of the criticism apparently had its intended effect, because earlier this year the commission met in Australia and agreed to lower next season's whale quota from approximately 28,000 to 18,000. Significantly, the commission issued a zero quota on bowhead whales. One of the most endangered of all the leviathans, the bowhead is now hunted only in Arctic waters off Alaska.

That might have been an upbeat chapter in an otherwise sad and bloody tale, except that a group of Eskimos—about 3,000 Inuits—protested that hunting bowhead whales is a part of their culture, and a necessary part because of the food from the whale carcasses. In addition, the Eskimos claim that the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 exempts them from the restraints against killing whales. Thus, the Eskimos' involvement means that what was once a question only of protecting an endangered species now includes—like so many other things these days—the issue of human rights. At the moment, the Carter administration is deciding whether to issue an objection to the commission's agreement on a zero kill for the bowhead, and thereby let the Eskimos continue their whaling, or to stand with the agreement.

For several reasons, we think the second option is sounder. The issue with the Eskimos has more to do with human exploitation than with human rights. According to Marion Edey of the Council on Environmental Quality, in 1976, 48 bowheads were killed and harvested, compared with 43 struck and lost. In the 1977 spring hunt, 26 whales were killed and harvested, compared with 79 struck and lost. This is a stunning rise from earlier years. The Eskimos' exemption from the law doesn't hold when a species is declared depleted—a declaration the National Marine Fisheries is in the process of making. The law also does not allow wasteful killing.

Without serious evidence that a zero kill for one season would impose severe hardship on the natives, the issue shifts to the credibility of the U.S. position on whaling. For years, we have portrayed ourselves as the world's conscience in whaling matters. For the United States suddenly to go soft when its own interests are involved—even when serious questions are raised about the legitimacy of those interests—is to invite a harsh suspicion of double standards. It is also to invite a return to the old ways of the whaling commission, when any nation could dissent with impunity and head out to the open sea for whales.

President Carter has repeatedly expressed his conservationist views about saving the whales. Not to go along with the commission at this moment, when reforms are being made, would suggest that expediency is more important than commitment.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 7, 1902

PARIS.—According to the news published this morning concerning the coal strike situation in the United States, there is some reason to believe that a settlement of the differences between the mine operators and the miners is not far off. President Roosevelt is still optimistic, believing that moral suasion will yet prove effective in bringing peace. In the meantime, the price of coal goes higher and higher, rapidly approaching the category of a luxury.

Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1927

PITTSBURGH.—The New York Yankees have now won the first two games of the World Series against the Pittsburgh Pirates. On Monday, behind Waite Hoyt and Wilcy Moore, they won 5-4, and yesterday behind young George Pipgras they won again, 6-2. The Yankees have yet to hit any home runs (Gehrig has a triple and a double and Ruth three singles) but they have been hitting in the clutch, when needed, and their pitching and fielding have been superb.



'First of All, You Need to Set Up a Department of Paperwork...'

Kissinger on Challenges to U.S. Foreign Policy

By Henry A. Kissinger

NEW YORK—Now that the bitter passions of the foreign-policy debate of the last 10 years are hopefully behind us, it is time for thoughtful deliberation on what are, or should be, our basic premises about the world in which we find ourselves today.

Our foreign-policy difficulties are often described as the legacy of Vietnam. But the Vietnam ordeal was not a cause but a symptom. The late 1960s, coinciding with Vietnam, marked the end of the period when America was overwhelmingly more powerful than any other nation, when we could assault problems alone and entirely with our own resources, when American initiatives were accepted without serious debate, when we could believe that our own domestic experiences, like the New Deal, were the automatic blueprint for economic development and political progress abroad. It marked above all the end of the era when we could imagine that any problem could be resolved once and for all and that solutions once achieved would permit us to end our international exertions.

A Catharsis

Vietnam was a catharsis. It taught us that our power, while great, is finite, that our influence, though crucial, can be effective only if we understand our priorities and the world in which we live.

For a century and a half geography and resources combined to give us the luxury of waiting until threats became almost overwhelming before we committed ourselves. We always had the opportunity to compensate for our tardy involvement by the massive deployment of physical power. We could largely leave to others the burden of the day-to-day decisions that over time spelled war or peace, security or fear, for the global system and even for ourselves. We were spared the continuing agony of inescapable decisions that other nations always faced to assure their survival and their values. More than any other nation in history, we could avoid the dilemma of reconciling the ideal with the practical, of accommodating to limited means and contingent ends.

The post-World War II era was a remarkably creative period of American foreign policy. But our initiatives were explicitly justified as temporary measures to restore an underlying equilibrium. The Marshall Plan, our alliance commitments overseas, our international economic programs were all conceived as dealing with temporary emergencies, which, once overcome, would excuse us from permanent direct involvement abroad.

Vulnerable

The world of today is not the world of a generation ago. Geography no longer assures security. The American nuclear monopoly has given way to nuclear balance and to proliferating weapons capabilities. The United States is now as vulnerable as any other nation; indeed nuclear weapons confront all peoples everywhere with a threat to their survival unknown to any previous generation.

The world economy has become interdependent; our prosperity is to some extent hostage to the decisions on raw materials, prices and investment in distant countries whose purposes are not necessarily compatible with ours.

And the structure of relations between nations has fundamentally altered. In 1945, 51 nations joined to create the United Nations; today it comprises nearly 150 nations—many ideologically hostile. Just as two world wars shattered the Europe-oriented order of the last two centuries, so the postwar system of Cold War bipolarity has come apart—and a new pattern of world order must be shaped to take its place.

An increasing responsibility has fallen upon the United States. Without our commitment to international security, there can be no stable peace; without our constructive participation in the world economy, there can be no hope for economic progress; without our dedication to human liberty, the prospect of freedom in the world is dim indeed.

For the first time in American history we can neither dominate the world nor escape from it. Henceforth this country will be engaged in world affairs by reality and not by choice. America must now learn to conduct foreign policy as other nations have had to conduct it—with patience, subtlety, imagination, and perseverance.

The most fundamental challenge is thus not to our physical resources but to our constancy of purpose and our philosophical perception. Precisely because we can no longer wait for dangers to become overwhelming, they will appear ambiguous when they are still manageable. The case for ratifying the Panama Canal treaties, for example, is not an immediate present danger in Panama but the need to forestall a united front of *all* the countries of Latin America against what they consider an American attempt to maintain inequity by force. The issue in Angola two years ago was not a direct threat to our security, but the long-term danger of allowing Soviet surrogate forces to intervene globally to tip the scales in local conflicts. The argument for a forthcoming American attitude in the North-South dialogue is not to yield to the admittedly limited strength of the less-developed nations but to prevent the polarization of the world into a small minority of the rich isolated in an ocean of poverty and resentment.

A Paradox

It is a paradox of the contemporary world that if we wait until these dangers become realities, we will lose the chance to do anything about them. At the moment when we still have great scope for creativity the facts are likely to be unclear or ambiguous. When we know all the facts, it is often too late to act. This is the dilemma of statesmanship of a country that is irrevocably engaged in world affairs—and particularly of one that seeks to lead.

America, therefore, can no longer afford the luxury of oscillating as it once did between brooding isolation and crusading intervention. Our biggest foreign-policy challenge is to shape a concept of our international role that the American people will support over the long term; we must avoid dramatic swings between exuberance and abdication. Our responsibility is unending; our accomplishments are likely to be ever-tenuous. We must change our approach to international affairs from the episodic to the permanent; from the belief in final answers to the realization that each "solution" is only an admission ticket to a new set of problems.

This article is excerpted by The Washington Post from the Arthur K. Salomon lecture given by Mr. Kissinger at New York University last month.

The Language of Fear

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York took the floor of the Senate the other day to charge that federal officials were trying to enforce "Nuremberg laws" in this country. If we look closely at his angry words and their implications, we may learn something about the raw edges of our society.

The object of Moynihan's wrath was a new policy for assigning minority teachers in the New York City school system. Adopted under federal pressure to remedy past discrimination, it aims to have minority personnel in roughly similar proportions in all districts instead of concentrated in ghetto schools. As a start, the Board of Education, in rehiring 3,500 laid-off teachers, considered blacks and Hispanics separately and assigned them to schools where the staff was more than 90 per cent white.

"Such practices," Moynihan said, "evoke one image in our lifetimes above all others: The sorting out of human beings for the death camps of Hitler's Germany." He also compared the policy to apartheid in South Africa and to segregation in the old U.S. South.

Hyperbole

Pat Moynihan is given to linguistic overkill, but there is more to this affair than his natural hyperbole. In speaking as he did, Moynihan reflected widespread insensitivity—an extraordinary, cruel insensitivity—to the realities of black life in the United States over most of the last 200 years.

The senator did not dwell on the reason for the New York plan, which is that for many years black and Hispanic teachers suffered severe discrimination. Most of them had to work in the ghetto, if anywhere. A long and careful federal study found that the city had practiced discrimination. School officials could have appealed that finding. They did not.

Remedy

The particular remedy of sending rehired minority teachers to mostly white school staffs was designed not by the federal government but by local authorities and the teachers' union. It caused much less disturbance than other plans considered, such as reassigning all the city's teachers by lot.

The idea of looking at teachers' race, even for a limited remedial purpose, can rightly be questioned. But it is quite another thing to talk about Nuremberg laws and death camps. To put it mildly, Moynihan's analogies were inexact. The Nazis did not try to assure that there were Jewish teachers in all schools. Apartheid aims to keep blacks and whites apart in every aspect of life, not to mingle them in representative numbers.

There is a lot of talk these days about all sorts of minorities suffering discrimination equally with blacks: ethnics, Jews, immigrants and so on. But no one can really believe that unless he is blind to history.

No other minority was forced to serve in segregated units of the U.S. armed forces as recently as World War II. No other people were forbidden to sit at a drugstore lunch counter in downtown Washington—or enter most theaters or restaurants—as recently as 1950. Only blacks were prevented from voting, by force and trickery, in much of the country.

When 40 per cent of the public schools in the United States were segregated, before 1954, they were not only separate but grossly unequal. In the 1940s the Southeastern states were spending twice as much on white children's education as on blacks'.

Until a few years ago blacks were generally restricted to the most menial jobs in our society. However rough white immigrants found the struggle to get ahead, they did not usually have to compete with blacks to be railroad conductors or garment workers. I can remember the first black salespersons in New York department stores.

When a people have suffered that kind of discrimination it is a cold-hearted logic that now says they must overcome the profound effects without any special concern from society. Those of us in the majority should imagine how it looks to the minority when an attempt to correct past wrongs is met with cries of "Nuremberg."

A Wise Point

Paul Freund of Harvard, revered as a constitutional scholar and a man of gentle humanity, makes a wise point about all this. It is that we may be better able to understand the realities of color discrimination—and of healing its wounds—if we look at the problem in terms of another society. In talking about affirmative action and the Bakke case pending in the Supreme Court, Prof. Freund has said:

"If a South African university somehow could and did reserve a limited number of places for blacks—people who were qualified but scored lower than some white applicants—would we protest that this was an immoral act?"

In the context of apartheid, we can see such a policy as a modest gesture of social healing. The United States is different; the problem is less stark, the remedies subtler. But discrimination on grounds of color is still an overwhelming fact. At the least, people of Sen. Moynihan's eminence should avoid the language of fear.

Power Play In the Senate: An Evaluation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The progre... of the energy bill throug... the Congress demonstrates th... reform and strong leadership, f... from being at war, go hand ... hand. For in the House, whic... has been reformed, leadersh... prevailed. And in the Senat... which has not been reformed, th... leadership had to give way.

While the stakes are mue... larger than normal, the energ... bill is typical legislation in th... it involves an adjustment of co... flicting interests. In this instanc... producers, who have an intere... in higher prices, were at war wit... consumers, whose interest is ... hold down prices as much as pos... sible.

The program served up by th... Carter administration tilted t... ward the consumers. It raise... prices of oil and natural gas h... kept them under a ceiling. ... provided that the rise in oil price... would be recaptured in a tax ... the wellhead and redistributed ... consumers. It emphasized a lar... number of conservation measure... including special taxes on com... panies using oil and gas instea... of coal for heating purposes.

In the House, the producer in... terest, while vocal, was relative... weak. For the 75 freshmen elec... ed back in 1974 have forced e... tensive reform of the rules. ... particular, committee chairme... do not automatically acquire the... posts by seniority but must co... tinually win elections.

Those rules have eliminate... most of the barons who used ... watch over particular preserv... for organized interests. Thus Wi... bur Mills, the great tribune of th... producing interests—whethe... business or labor—is out at th... Ways and Means Committee. Ec... ward Hebert, the special pal ... the military industrial establish... ment, no longer rules the roo... at Military Affairs. Bob Posg... the famous friend of the farmer... has lost Agriculture.

In the absence of the baron... enormous power is vested in th... official leadership now headi... up in Speaker Tip O'Neill. M... O'Neill made passage of the a... ministration's energy package ... No. 1 priority. He set up a sp... cial committee dominated by co... sumer interests to oversee the ... after it cleared the regular co... mittees where the producers we... strong. He pushed through ... Rules Committee a mode of pr... cedure on the House floor whi... severely limited amendments, ... the end he rammed the admini... tration bill through the Hou... virtually intact.

The Senate, however, has neve... had the push for reform whic... came from the Class of '74 ... the House. Majority leader Robe... Byrd rules his roost by conciliat... ing the true leadership, which ... vested in a handful of barons.

Among the most notable of t... barons is the head of the F... nance Committee, Russell Long ... Louisiana. At Finance, Sen. Lo... deals with a wide range of ... sues crucial to the administr... tion, among them tax refo... and Social Security as well as t... tax side of energy.

As a senator from an oil a... gas state, Long favored amen... ing the energy program to gi... producers a better break.

Ten days ago the administr... tion was obliged to compromi... with Long in agreeing to re... part of the wellhead tax to ... producers. That compromise e... raged consumer advocates. Thou... debate had already been limit... they set in motion an unusu... filibuster—a filibuster built arou... offering repeated amendments ... to block Senate consideration ... motions to deregulate natural g...

The filibuster-by-amendme... enraged many Senate barons, i... cluding Long. They prevailed ... Sen. Byrd and the administrati... in the person of Vice-Preside... Mondale to use a procedu... power play to break the filibust... by-amendment.

On Tuesday the issue of natu... gas deregulation came to a vo... A provision for phased deregul... tion won 50-46, in an atmosphe... of intense bitterness generated ... the procedural wrangle.

The administration continues ... oppose phased deregulation. ... the end, after conference betwe... Senate and House, what is lik... to emerge is what Sen. Long h... wanted all along—a bill that p... a high ceiling on natural gas a... remits some of the tax on oil ... producers.

To me that seems a reasonal... compromise. But whether good ... bad, the moral is clear. The ... to give power to the central lea... ership, the way to avoid unsol... able procedural wrangles and t... accumulation of power by t... barons is to push through wi... reforms—in the Senate as in t... House.

Letters

Death and Taxes

The most welcome news about taxing Americans overseas which appeared recently in the IHT—that both the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee had recommended the postponement of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for another year—was somewhat lost in the explanation of the Ribicoff bill proposing a new basis for taxing Americans abroad. The important immediate question is that these recommendations should pass Congress before it adjourns in a few weeks—otherwise our taxes will jump alarmingly. The Ribicoff and other proposals for more equitable tax treatment can be considered in due course in the next session.

Accordingly readers should get this point across with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, Senator Robert Byrd and Sen. Howard H. Baker, and Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill, the Speaker, and Congressman John Rhodes, the minority leader in the House.

Short-term, at least, the prospects of action look good but where death and taxes are concerned preventive measures are not to be ignored.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1977

IF-Banks an Link id Rejected

ileged Information ited for Decision

DON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).— become clear that close ation between the Inter- al Monetary Fund and com- l banks in providing loans ntries with balance-of-pay- difficulties is not possible, rsten, member of the board naging directors of Amro said today.

IMF does not want to lose st of the governments with it deals by making privi- information about their les available to commercial Mr. Karsten said.

ler this year, a number of s suggested that closer links n the IMF and commercial including the possibility of r linked loans, could be a of minimizing the risks the have apparently encounter- lending billions of dollars veloping nations, some of may not be able to service bt.

Karsten, in London for the l opening of an Amro n in the British capital, said while one, two or perhaps countries may have trouble ing their financial obliga- to lenders, it was unlikely developments would result *chain reaction of difficulties* the international banking n.

Better Information

Dutch banker said that close cooperation with the appears out of the question. mercial banks have recently able to obtain better infor- on about the debt structures rrowing nations.

is has stemmed from an rsment under which banks rde information on their in- ational loans to the central ks of the countries in which h are based. The central banks ollidate the information and he statistics on to the Basel- Bank for International ents, which combines the from a number of countries overall picture of the posi- of borrowing nations and the data back to central d commercial banks.

rsten indicated that most will not have much diffi- aining loans on the inter- market in the near Local loan demand in ions is sluggish and banks ing all over themselves" unds abroad, he said.

sult, prime borrowers are tered loans at interest percentage point over n interbank offered rate ollars, Mr. Karsten said.

ign Cars Take Over Half J.K. Market for 2d Month

, Oct. 6 (Reuters).— ond consecutive month s took more than half car sales in Britain in the Society of Motor ers and Traders said

observers said the n performance appear- to touch off further me form of restrictions orts.

st issue of a consumers e has stated mean- the two cheapest cars Britain are both for- The French Citroën d the Italian Fiat 126. g to preliminary SMMT 103,446 new cars sold n in September, 52,268 ported, *accounting for* ent of the market.

Datsun, overshadowing and Chrysler, again topped the list of foreign sellers with 9,047 cars (8.7 per cent).

SMMT said September's total sales were up by 18 per cent over the corresponding month last year, when imported cars accounted for 43.5 per cent of the market.

It said British Leyland sold 24,113 new cars last month with a market share of 23.3 per cent, *followed by Ford Motor's British* subsidiary which sold 23,367 (22.6 per cent).

Datsun came next, then Vauxhall (7.7 per cent), Fiat (6.3 per cent), Chrysler (5.8 per cent), Volkswagen (4.2 per cent) and Renault (3.8 per cent), SMMT said.

It also said imported cars had 45.1 per cent of the British market in the first nine months of this year, 8 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Motoring Which?, the Consumer Association's car-buying guide, said the Citroën Dyane and Fiat 126 were found to be the two cheapest cars to drive in Britain with a running cost of £8 a week. This compares with £9 for a Leyland Mini.

The figures did not take into account depreciation on the capital value of the car.

Sales in U.S.

DETROIT, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).— Final foreign-car sales figures disclosed yesterday confirmed earlier indications that importers had another relatively strong month in September even as deliveries of domestically built cars seemed to turn unexpectedly soft.

A survey of leading importers showed that U.S. dealers of foreign-built cars sold about 171,000 units last month, up nearly 17 per cent from the 146,500 cars delivered in the year-earlier month.

Importers' share of the U.S. market rose to 21 per cent in September from 18.5 per cent the year before.

U.S. auto makers sold 656,600 new cars last month, up 1.9 per cent from the 644,423 delivered in the year-earlier period.

Sales of domestic-built cars actually declined 6.7 per cent in the final third of the month. Detroit auto-company analysts were at a loss to explain the decline.

ustrial Output aly Falls .7 Per Cent

E, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—In- production in Italy fell cent in July From a year the government sta- bureau reported today, con- g earlier provisional fi-

the first seven months of ear industrial production owever, 5.5-per-cent higher m the like 1976 period.

decline in industrial pro- n was the first in almost ears.

seen by economic analysis as both a cause and an ef- of the slowdown in Italian ts this year, a trend that permitted Italy to greatly ve its balance of trade.

icial government forecasts his year see a rise of 2 per in the gross national pro- compared with a gain of r cent last year.

Company Report

ue, Profits in Millions of Dollars		
Chessie System		
d Quarter	1977	1976
nue (millions)	389.80	350.80
ts (millions)	5.70	22.20
share	0.38	1.17

Policy Called Too Tight, Too Loose

Everybody's Slapping the Fed

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Has the Federal Reserve been too tight or too loose? Curiously enough, the central bank has been excoriated in recent days by critics on opposite sides. The monetarists, including those in Congress as well as the academic world or business, are blaming the Fed for letting the money supply get out of control, thereby setting the scene for worse inflation. This week Rep. Parren D. Mitchell, D-Md., chairman of the House subcommittee on domestic monetary policy, said, "I fear the Federal Reserve may have again put us on a collision course with disaster."

Rep. Mitchell continued: "Rapid 10-per-cent-per-year growth in the basic money supply over the last half year has created another no-win situation. Cutting it back to get within the Federal Reserve's 4-to-6 1/2 per cent target range for the year ending next March would require too sharp a deceleration and abort the recovery. On the other hand, continuing the present high money growth policy will take us down the garden path to another 1975-76 style inflation and recession."

A majority of business and academic monetarists, led by the so-called Shadow Open Market Committee, favors a sharp cutback in monetary growth as crucial to heading offan acceleration of inflation.

On the opposite side, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress—or at least some of its staff economists who were hard at work while committee members were preoccupied with other matters—put out a report last week attacking the Fed for "systematically" obstructing recovery by keeping money too tight because of its "obsession with inflation."

The report said the Fed's "disastrous" policy was a principal cause of the depths and duration of the 1974-75 recession. It also denounced the upswing in short-term interest rates that the Fed has brought about since summer.

The Fed is taking some comfort from the fact that it is being attacked by both sides. It sees the attacks as evidence that it must be doing a good job of steering down the middle in the "dilemma case" of simultaneous inflation and unemployment.

Some Fed officials fear that there may be a grain of truth in both the attacks from the left and the right, but they deny the charge that the Fed lost control of the money supply last spring and summer. There were bulges in the rate of monetary growth in April and July —and again in September, but the Fed did not deliberately create those bulges. In fact, it has now adopted a semi-monetarist position and seeks steady, moderate growth in the money stock. But it contends that it cannot closely regulate the money supply from month to month —nor can anyone else.

Why did the bulges happen? No one really knows. Henry Wallich, a member of the Fed's board of governors and a former Yale economics professor, said that "we can explain only part of it." That has to do with seasonal factors and faulty seasonal adjustment of the data. He thinks there may also be "random shocks," or particular forces that, in the short run, lie beyond the Fed's power to predict and control or even wholly understand.

"Funny things happen," Mr. Wallich said. "When people are afraid of inflation, they may increase their savings rate—and increase the money supply by increasing demand and time deposits. If people have strong feelings of insecurity about the future, they may decide to hold more cash—and again the money supply will go up instead of down."

Okun Criticizes Carter For 'Old' Economy Line

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—Economist Arthur Okun broke with the Carter administration today over its reliance on "old" economic policies that he said are failing to pull the nation out of the "swamp" of stagnation and inflation.

In a speech to the Economic Club of Chicago, Mr. Okun said President Carter's over-cautious strategy is similar to the efforts of the Ford administration. Copies of the speech were released here.

Mr. Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in 1968-69 under President Lyndon Johnson, is now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution here. He was an adviser to Mr. Carter during the 1976 election campaign, and his name has been mentioned in speculation on a possible successor to Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

He said his "main message" is that Mr. Carter's reliance on traditional fiscal and monetary measures, designed to produce a gradual reduction in inflation and a gradual return to full prosperity, will not work. "The time has come," Mr. Okun said, "to face the likelihood that we have a losing hand, and to deal a new one."

Mr. Okun said that he could be "honestly cheerful" about the short-term economic outlook, in that the current expansion has a good deal of vigor left. That coincides with the views expressed Tuesday at the Detroit Economic Club by his former Brookings colleague, Economic Council chairman Charles Schultze.

But he sharply diverged from Mr. Schultze's optimism on the longer-term outlook. The current strategy, Mr. Okun said, "probably does not lead to a happy ending" —that is, "sustainable prosperity accompanied by reasonable stability of the price level."

Urges New Remedies

Mr. Okun called on the administration not only to try some "unconventional and unproven ... remedies," but to postpone the $15 billion to $20 billion in tax cuts for business and individuals being prepared by the Treasury Department as part of its tax reform package. That would of course scuttle the tax reform proposal, because it would leave only the tax-raising parts of it.

Mr. Okun said that a "more urgent priority" than traditional tax relief is a four-point program designed to break the nation out of stagflation, involving less conventional tax reduction of about the same amounts scheduled in the context of tax reform.

None of his proposals involves a return to formal wage-price controls, but a critical part of the program is a voluntary "social contract" that would limit wage increases to less than 6 per cent and price increases to less than 4 per cent, with $15 billion in tax rebates for employers and workers as the inducement to participate in the program. Variations of this idea have been brusquely rejected in the past as impractical by union and business leaders alike.

Another $5 billion to $6 billion in tax benefits would flow from an incentive program designed to encourage state and local governments to cut sales taxes. The federal government would defray half the revenue loss for local authorities that reduced or repealed sales taxes during 1978.

The local government could recoup the other half by raising personal income taxes. Mr. Okun said the objective is to accomplish a reduction—by lowering sales taxes—of about 1 point in the cost of living index—holding down consumer prices and dampening the escalator effect on wages.



Arthur Okun

Mr. Okun said the social contract plan would break the present inflationary cycle, under which wages have been going up 8 per cent and prices 6 per cent a year.

Another point in the Okun program is a revision of fiscal and monetary targets by the White House and the Federal Reserve that aim for more growth and less inflation for 1978. The target would be a 10.5-per-cent increase in the nominal, or money, value of GNP, or the same as in 1977. For 1979 and 1980, the aim would be to reduce the money growth in GNP "progressively into single-digit territory."

Wholesale Prices Rise 0.5% in U.S.

Latest Month's Gain Biggest Since April

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Wholesale prices in America rose 0.5 per cent last month, the biggest increase since April, as the big drop in food prices began leveling off, the Labor Department said today.

After declines averaging nearly 4 per cent in the last four months, farm products declined in price by only 0.2 per cent in September.

Contributing most to the increase last month were industrial commodities, which rose 0.8 per cent, the biggest jump in a year. The biggest contributors were lumber and wood, which rose 4.4 per cent amid continuing demand for new houses.

Also increasing were fuels and power, non-metallic minerals and transportation equipment.

The overall increase of 0.5 per cent would average out to just over 6 per cent for an entire year, close to the level the administration considers an acceptable inflation rate.

Finished consumer goods, which are the furthest along the stage of production, rose 0.4 per cent in September after being virtually unchanged in the previous three months.

Rumors of Washington-Tokyo Accord

Run on Dollar Quickens in Europe and Japan

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The dollar dropped against most major currencies today, reaching a record low level in Switzerland and its lowest for four years against a strongly rising yen.

At first sight, the dollar's fall seemed to reflect continuing pessimism about the U.S. economy in view of its huge trade deficit and anxieties that the country's recovery from recession is not progressing fast enough.

Dealers on the foreign exchanges, however, pointed out today that there is nothing new in this, and they began searching elsewhere for explanations of the latest currency seesaws.

Rumors persist that the authorities may have made a secret international agreement to let the dollar fall and the yen rise, although several officials have denied this in the past few days.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 259.42 yen, its lowest level in four years. The dollar, which stood at 266.63 yen last Thursday, fell to 258.55 at one point before Japan's central bank bought an estimated $400 million to stem the decline, dealers said.

Bank of Japan governor Teiichiro Morinaga has denied reports that a secret pact to let the yen appreciate was made in Washington at last week's annual gathering of delegates from the 131 nations of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

He said the yen's rise, which began on Friday, was caused by a statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal criticizing Japan's balance of payments surplus.

In Zurich, the dollar went to a new record low level and the Swiss National Bank bought unspecified amounts of dollars to stop the slide, dealers said.

The dollar opened at its lowest rate ever of 2.3350 Swiss francs compared with 2.3351 overnight, but later recovered to around 2.3270.

In London the currency movements left the pound in an even stronger position, following its recovery over recent months.

Sterling rose a third of a cent, going through the $1.76 barrier for the first time since September last year when it was falling rapidly.

The dollar's renewed downward tendency is also traceable to a statement by Treasury Secretary Blumenthal last Thursday at the IMF meeting that there is "little chance of any significant reduction in the U.S. trade deficit in 1978." Earlier in the week, Mr. Blumenthal had projected the 1977 deficit at $25 billion to $30 billion.

Since Mr. Blumenthal's remarks, the yen has risen 3 per cent against the dollar and the deutsche mark has advanced 1.5 per cent.

While the dollar's decline has both intensified and become generalized since Mr. Blumenthal's trade deficit projections, uncertain conditions have prevailed in foreign exchange markets for some weeks. The Swiss franc, for instance, started its recent steep advance about a month ago, gaining 3.4 per cent against the dollar since late August.

Analysts say the foundations of the foreign exchange market have been gradually undermined in recent months by excess liquidity on a global scale. The world banking system is awash in unwanted dollars, a product mainly of enormous purchases of foreign oil by the United States.

With domestic loan demand slack in most countries as a result of disappointing economic growth rates and sluggish investment in new production facilities, banks are having difficulty finding borrowers for funds placed on deposit with them. This growing pool of homeless funds is greatly facilitating currency speculation, some bankers contend.

IMF Auctions Gold At $155.14 an Ounce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The International Monetary Fund auctioned 5248.00 ounces of gold for an average price of $155.14 an ounce yesterday.

The auction yielded $60 million for its trust fund to benefit poor nations, increasing the total in the fund to $839 million dollars from the gold auctions held to date.

Earnings of EMI Show Gain of 15%

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—EMI Ltd. today announced higher earnings for the year ended June 30, but chairman Sir John Read admitted to being "a bit disappointed" with second half results which were slightly below those made in the first six months of the fiscal year.

EMI net income before extraordinary items rose 15.4 per cent to £28.17 million from £24.4 million. Sales in fiscal 1977 increased 26.8 per cent to £851.1 million.

South Korean Textile Curb

SEOUL, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The South Korean government will not generally approve expansion of textile facilities due to growing import restrictions in the United States and Europe, a Commerce and Industry Ministry spokesman said today.

Items for which additional facilities will not be approved will cover man-made fabrics, yarns and textiles, sewn-wear, knitwear and embroidery.

South Korean textile industries have previously increased their facilities under annual ceilings for expansion announced by the ministry.

The spokesman said the ministry is unlikely to announce expansion ceilings for 1978 except for those needed to replace existing facilities or to produce new high-quality products.

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Chang Yei Joon, said on his return from a three-week European tour last month that prospects for South Korea increasing textile exports to Europe are dim due to growing moves by European countries to protect their textile industries.

He said South Korea should instead try to develop joint projects combining European technology and South Korean skill to export facilities to third countries.

N.Y. Prices Edge Higher in Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (IHT).—The stock market managed a modest gain after drifting through a slow and uneventful session today.

Analysts said investors drew some encouragement from reports of strong September sales by the nation's major retail chains, including a nearly 20-per-cent sales jump by Sears & Roebuck, the industry leader.

Support also came from speculation by some investors that the weekly money supply figures, due at closing time, might show a decline.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said $1.2 billion in the statement week basic M1 money supply declined ended Sept. 28 while the broader M2 aggregate fell $600 million.

This marks the second weekly decline in a row and could provide some encouragement to the market tomorrow, analysts said, alleviating some concern about additional Federal Reserve Board tightening at this time.

The analysts cautioned, however, that money supply growth remains above the Fed's presumed interim target ranges on an annual basis and many more declines would be needed for the Fed to relax its current stance.

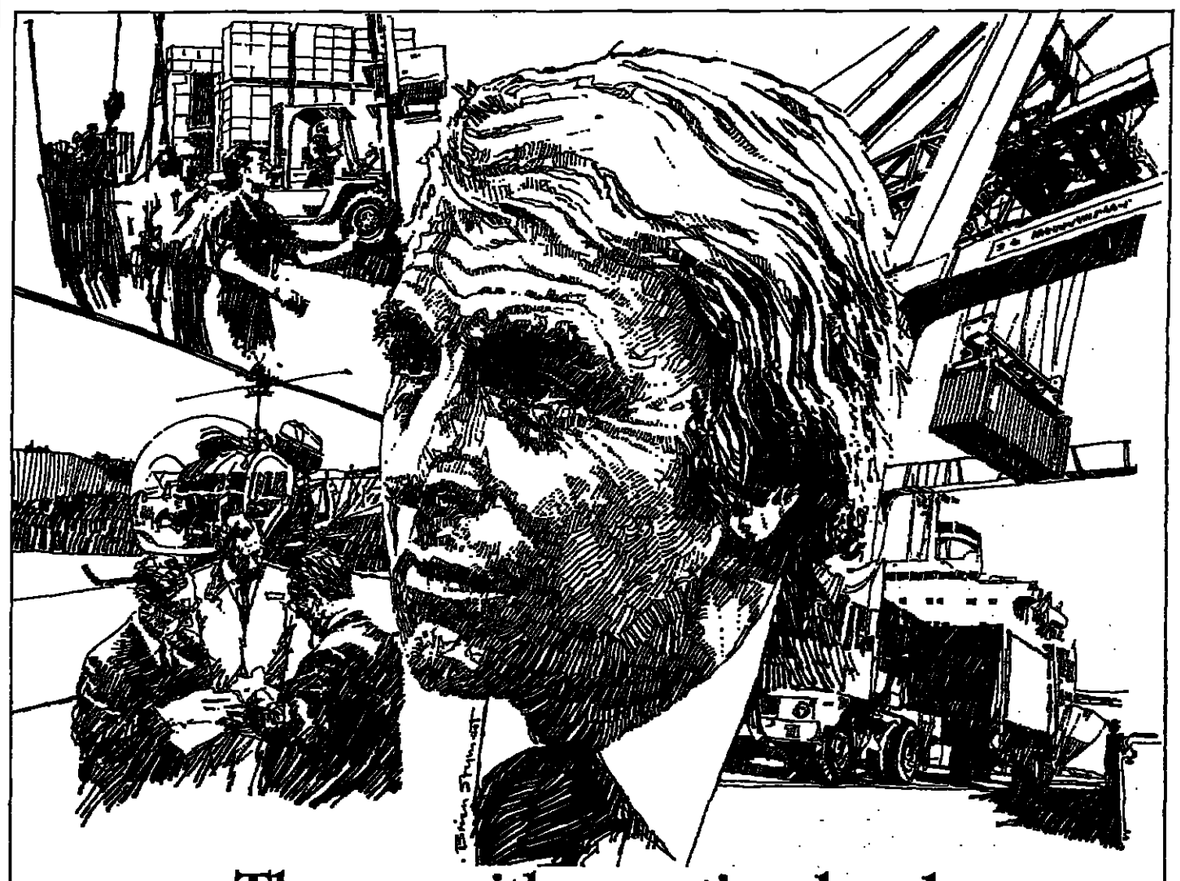
The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.59 to 841.91. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 760 to about 580, and volume totaled 18.49 million shares, up from 18.3 million yesterday.

The NYSE most prominent gainer was heavily traded Carter-Wallace, up 1 1/4 at 8 5/8, while Sunshine Mining, which cleared the way for a merger with Great Western United, was its most prominent loser, falling 2 3/8 to 11 3/4.

Amex Is Forming Commodity Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The American Stock Exchange said today it is forming the Amex Commodities Exchange Inc., a separate corporate entity which will handle options and spot trading in gold and silver bullion.

The Amex said the commodities exchange is cheduled to start up next spring, subject to approval by the Commodity Futures Trading Comission.



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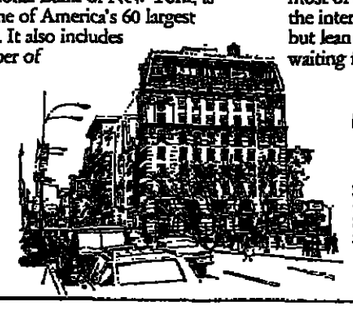
Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 6

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close	
32⅝	22⅞	ACF	2	10	90	34½	33½	33¾	— ½	
23¼	16⅞	AMF	1.24	9	190	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛	
15⅝	12⅜	APL	—	1	6	47	14½	14⅜	14⅜ + ⅛	
50⅛	34⅞	ARA	1.45	10	22	38⅜	36⅜	38⅛	— ⅜	
23⅝	17¼	ASA	.80		155	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ½	
12⅜	9⅜	ATO	.40	e	44	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝		
—53	32⅝	AbbtLb	1.20	15	209	51⅞	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅜	
13⅜	9⅛	AcmrC	.60	12	20	12⅜	12	12⅛		
3½	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	9	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛	
13½	11⅜	AdmEx	.15e		20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
5	3⅝	AdmMl	.15e		14	4¼	4⅛	4¼		
15⅜	9⅛	Addrsg	.10e		139	14⅛	13¾	14⅛		
33⅜	23⅜	AetnaLf	1.60	r	751	25⅝	25	25¼		
15	10⅛	Aguirre			8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜ +	⅛	
21⅛	15⅞	Ahmans	.80	3	16r	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞ —	⅛	
27⅜	25⅜	Aileen		55	6	25¾	25⅜	25¾		
23⅜	21	AirPrd	.40	10	257	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝ +	⅛	
15½	14½	AirbFrt	.70	12	5	13⅜	13¾	13¾		
34⅛	26¾	Airco	1.35	6	624	31¾	31	31⅛ +	⅜	
19⅛	14⅛	Akzona	1.20	44	22	15	14⅞	14⅞ —	⅜	
18⅜	14⅞	AlaGas	1.40		3	16½	16½	16½		
05	93	AlaP pf	9.44		z53	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞		
95	89	AlaP pf	8.16		z103	93½	93½	93½ +	2½	
22	15	Alaskin	.65	6	28	16⅛	16	16⅛ +	⅛	
20⅛	15¼	Albany	.83	6	12	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛ +	⅛	
8⅛	6	Alberto	.24	14	15	7⅛	7	7¼ +	⅛	
27¼	19⅜	Albertsn	.52	10	67	27	26¼	26⅝ —	⅜	
27⅛	23⅛	AlcanAl	1.40	8	430	24½	23⅞	24		
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoSd	1	5	10	21⅛	21	21		
25	16⅛	AlconLb	.32	17	673	u25⅞	25¼	25⅝ +	⅜	
8⅛	5⅝	AlexAdr	.40	e	24	6⅛	6	6		
15⅞	11⅞	AlgCp	.60a	6	21	14½	14	14 —	⅛	
25⅛	15⅞	AlgLd	1.28	10	58	19¾	19½	19½ +	⅜	
42⅛	25½	AlkLd pf	2	9	14	29½	34½	34½ —	⅛	
20⅜	19⅛	AllgPw	1.68	9	1106	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛		
18	12⅞	AllenGp	.70	8	115	16½	15¾	16⅛ +	⅛	
26⅜	20	Allergan	.42	11	49	25½	25¼	25⅜ —	⅛	
51⅜	39⅜	AlloCh	1.80	9	223	43½	42⅝	43 —	⅜	
14⅜	11⅞	AplxMnt	.72	7	22	11⅞	d11¾	11⅞		
24⅛	9⅝	AlldStr	.10	7	455	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛ —	⅛	
41⅜	23⅛	AllisUn		3	22	3	2⅞	3		
33½	25½	AllisCh	1.10	5	416	25⅝	25½	25¾ —	⅛	
11⅞	8⅝	AlirtAul	.60b	5	26	10⅛	10	10⅛		
19	12⅜	AlphPrt	.72	3	6	13	13	13		
57½	42⅝	Alcoa	1.80	8	207	44¼	44	44½ +	⅜	
25⅞	24	AmlSug		8	3	24⅝	24¾	24¾		
35½	25⅞	Amax	1.75	10	56	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛ —	⅛	
141	98	Amax pf	15.25		6	97	96½	96½ —	⅛	
50¾	42⅜	Amax pf	3		11	45¼	44¾	45 —	½	
22⅜	17⅜	AMBAC	1.30	⅛	14	21¾	21⅜	22		
14	10⅛	Amcord	.90	7	17	13⅜	13½	13⅜ +	⅛	
24⅞	17½	Amrce	1.20	6	3	20	20	20		
27⅜	25½	AHiss	.80b	6	423	31½	31½	31⅜ +	⅛	
90	65	AHes pf	3.50		9r	71½	70⅝	70⅞ —	⅜	
21⅜	15	AriAirPd	.44		7	17	17	17		
11⅞	9	AmAir			92	9¼	9	9¼ +	⅛	
5	2⅜	AmAir wt			33	3½	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛	
22½	20⅝	AAir pf	2.16		59	21½	21	21¼ +	⅛	
17⅞	12	ABaker	1.20	6	30	17¼	17	17⅛ —	⅛	
43⅝	43	ABrnds	3.04	9	60	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝ —	⅛	
14⅞	11⅜	ABdcst	1	8	492	13½	13⅜	13⅜ +	⅛	
14⅛	9⅞	ABldM	.52	7	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
38⅛	27⅜	AmCar	2.50	7	282	40	39⅝	39¾ +	⅛	
24⅝	17⅞	ACan pf	1.75		19	23⅜	23½	23½		
24⅜	13¼	ACentry			6	21⅛	21¼	21¼		
17⅞	16	ACredl	1.16	5	17	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜		
29¼	25	ACyan	1.50	15	1453	27½	26⅞	26⅞ —	⅛	
13¼	7⅝	AmDist			1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
27⅞	23½	ADT	.95	11	37	24¾	24½	24½ —	⅛	
8	6⅛	ADualVt			12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛	
15⅞	12½	ADul pf	.84a		9	14⅜	14¼	14⅜ +	⅛	
25⅜	23	AEIPw	2.05	9	230	24½	24¼	24.4 +	⅛	
41⅝	25	AmExp	1.40	11	1210	37¼	36¾	37 +	⅛	
15⅛	12⅝	AFamily	.52	6	32	13⅞	13¾	13⅞ +	⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	AmFnSvs		6	62	u 3⅝	3½	3⅝		
14⅛	10⅝	AmFnSy	pf		z90	u14⅜	14½	14⅜ +	⅛	
8	5⅜	AGnCv	1.96a		41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ +	⅛	
21⅜	17¼	AGnCv	1.72		3	17½	17¾	17½ +	⅛	
20	25⅜	AGnIn	pf	1.60	159	23½	27⅜	28⅛ +	⅛	
10⅛	9	AHerilLl	.35	r	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
26⅜	16¾	AmHoist	1	5	28	18⅛	17¾	17¾ —	⅛	
33⅜	27⅞	AHome	1.20	15	278	28¾	27⅞	28¼ +	⅛	
31	22	AmHosp	.56	13	201	24	23⅝	23⅝		
37	31⅜	AmInvst	2.40	13	47	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛		
17⅛	13⅜	AMI	.48	9	139	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛ +	⅛	
16	8	AMedcp	50b	7	1456	14½	14	14⅛		
5¼	3⅜	AmMotrs		6	159	4⅛	4	4		
47⅛	43	ANatR	2.80	8	122	45¾	45½	45½ +	⅛	
16⅞	10¼	AShip	.60a	8	105	u17⅛	16¼	17 +	⅛	
25⅞	25⅞	AStand	1.70	9	72	25¾	25¾	25⅞ —	⅛	
98⅛	70⅞	A Std pf	4.75		14	95¾	95¾	95½ +	⅛	
41⅛	31⅛	AStcrl	.20	14	153	37⅛	36⅞	37		
26⅜	28⅞	AmStrs	2.16	6	16	32⅝	30	30⅝ —		
65⅝	60⅛	ATT	4.20	9	1517	61⅞	61¼	61⅜ +	⅜	
68⅛	64¼	ATT pf	4		21	65	64½	64¾ +	⅜	
51¼	48⅜	ATT pf	3.64		5	50⅞	50¾	50¾ +	⅛	
52⅜	39⅛	ATT pf	3.74		73	51¾	51⅜	51⅜ —	⅛	
13⅞	11⅜	AWatWk	.76	5	9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜		
19⅜	17⅛	AWat pf	1.43		z150	18⅜	18½	18½		
14⅝	13⅜	AWat pf	1.25		z250	14⅛	14¼	14¼ +	⅛	
10⅛	15	Ameron	1	6	33	15⅞	15½	15⅝ —	⅛	
12⅜	9⅜	AmesD	.40	4	57	11⅜	11¾	11¾		
37	27	Ametek	1.40	10	36	31¼	31⅛	31⅛ —	⅛	
17¼	13⅜	AmIac	1	11	210	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛		
18⅜	11⅞	AMIC	.10	5	34	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞ +	⅜	
20⅜	24¼	AMPInc	.48	16	373	28⅜	28¼	28⅜		
13⅜	10	Ampco	60	7	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼		
11¼	7⅜	Ampex		17	129	10⅜	9⅞	10		
2⅜	1⅞	AmrepCp			15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
21⅜	19⅜	Amstar	1.35	7	23	20	19⅞	19⅞ —	⅛	
8⅝	7⅜	Amst pf	68		9	8	8	8 —	⅛	
59⅜	46	Amsted	2.20	9	4	53¾	53¾	53¾ +	⅛	
9⅜	8⅝	Amtel	.45	9	91	8¾	8⅝	8⅝		
22⅜	26⅛	AnchrH	1.50	7	16	27½	27⅜	27½ —		
26⅛	19⅜	AndClay	1	7	26	21¼	21¼	21½ —	⅛	
7½	5⅜	Angelica	.24	7	65	6	5⅞	6		
9⅛	6⅛	Anixter	.24	7	19	7	6⅝	6¾ —	⅛	
9¼	7⅛	AnsuCo	.52t		13	8¼	8⅛	8¼		
29⅞	16⅛	Apache	.70	11	258	20⅜	19⅜	20⅛ +	1⅛	
50⅛	32⅜	ApcoOil		11	444	48½	48⅛	48¾ —	⅛	
2⅛	1¼	ApeccCp			56	1½	1¼	1⅜ +	⅛	
19⅞	14⅛	AplcDig		12	213	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛ +	⅜	
44½	23⅜	ApldDig	pf	1	2	33½	32½	33½ +	1½	
4⅜	2	ApplMg	.43	14	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
17¼	12⅜	ArcataN	.68	7	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜ —	⅛	
21⅜	15¼	ArchrD	.20b	10	277	20⅜	20	20⅛ —	⅜	
6⅞	3½	ArcticEnt		12	56	6⅛	6	6⅛		
5	2⅜	Aristar		30	58	4¼	4⅜	4⅜ —		
21⅜	16⅛	ArizPSv	1.48	7	113	20⅜	20½	20½		
12⅜	11⅛	AriPpl	10.70		z100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞ —	1	
12	8¾	ArkBest	.52b	5	24	8¾	8¾	8¾		
35⅛	28⅛	ArkLGs	1.80	10	29	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞ —	⅛	
43½	31½	ArlenRty			40	31½	31⅜	31½		
8¼	4¾	Armada		6	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅛	
25⅜	22⅜	Armco	1.80	9	185	24⅞	24½	24½ —	⅛	
56½	51½	Armr pf	4.75		z150	54	53⅞	54		
27⅜	17½	ArmstCk	1	10	74	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛		
24⅜	21	ArmRu	1.20	3	65	25⅜	25	25 —	⅜	
22⅜	17¼	AroCorp	1b	7	12	20¼	20¼	20¼		
19½	14⅜	Arvin	.80	4	123	18½	18⅛	18⅜		
21⅞	16½	Arvin pf	2		25	20½	20	20 —	⅛	
23⅜	15	Asarco	.80	9	95	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞		
27⅜	20	AshlOil	1.90	6	40	30¼	30¼	30¼ +	⅛	
23⅜	24	AsdDG	1.50	9	195	27⅜	27	27¼ +	⅛	
16⅛	13	Ashtone	.60	5	18	13⅜	13½	13½		
3⅝	1⅜	AtlcoMlg			13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛	
14⅜	21⅜	AtCyEl	1.62	9	14	22¾	22½	22½		
84⅝	76½	AtlCE	pf5.87		7	78½	78⅝	78½		
61⅞	50	AtlRich	2	18	472	53¾	53	53⅜ +	⅛	
207	171½	AtlRc	pf	3		180¼	180¼	180¼		
82¼	69	AtlRc	pf	4.50		z100	81	81	+ 1	
29½	17⅝	AtlasCP		8	48	18⅛	17¾	17⅞ —	⅜	
30½	21½	AutoDta	.40	17	49	26⅞	26	26⅛ +	⅜	
10⅜	7⅜	Autmtn	.40n	7	167	u11	10⅜	11 +	⅛	
18⅛	13	AvcoCp		3	118	15	14⅜	15 +	⅛	
1¼	¼	AvcoCp	wi		54	9-32	¼	¼ —	3-32	
47⅞	41¾	Avco	pf	3.50	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝ —	⅛	
54⅝	49¼	Avco	pf	4.50	14	50	50	50		
22½	16⅜	Avery		.44	10	10	17⅜	17¼ +	⅛	
28⅜	15¼	Avnet		.72	6	216	17½	17	+ ⅛	
52⅞	45½	Avon		2.20	16	499	47	45¾	45¾ +	⅜

B

2¾	1⅜	BT Mtg			15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜ +	⅛	
62⅜	28½	BabkW	1.50a	13	133	57⅜	56⅞	57¼ +	⅛	
9⅜	5½	Bache	.40	10	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
13½	9⅜	BakerIn	.36	7	64	10	9¾	9¾ +	⅛	
52⅜	42⅛	BakrIntl	.64	12	9	45⅜	46⅛	45⅝ —	⅛	
21⅜	16½	BallCp	1	7	8	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜		
22⅜	17⅜	BallyMf	.10	15	748	23	19	19 —		
23¼	24¾	BallGE	2.16	10	75	27⅜	27¼	27¼		
61	53⅜	Balt pfB	4.50		z1100	55	54	54 —	⅜	
26	15½	BanCal	.60	14	2	18¼	18¼	18¼ —	⅛	
15⅜	14¾	Bandag	.40	9	63	12⅝	12	12		
22	14⅛	BangPnt	.50	4	26	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜		
25⅝	15	BanPr	pf 1.25		20	19¾	19¾	19¾ —	⅛	
30	20½	BanPr	pf 2		3	27½	27⅜	27½ +	⅛	
33	32	BnkNY	2.32	6	10	33	32⅝	32⅝		
15⅞	12¾	BkofVa	.86	11	5	14⅛	14	14⅛		
53⅜	37⅛	BankAm	.94	10	268	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜ +	⅛	
42	25⅝	BankTr	1.80	8	37	27½	26¾	26¾ —	⅜	
29⅝	27⅞	BnkTr	pf 2.50		1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜		
38⅜	31⅜	Barber	1.60	14	8	32¼	32	32¼ +		
14⅞	10¼	BardCR	.28	10	82	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝		
13⅜	10⅛	BarnaGp	.93	7	42	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝		
19⅜	16⅛	BarnaGp	wi		3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜ +	⅛	
43¾	34⅞	Basic	pf 2.50		z1400	42½	41⅞	42½ +	1½	
42	26⅛	BatesMf	.80	34	2	32¼	32¼	32¼ —		
32½	28½	Bauschl		9	428	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝		
43⅞	23¼	BaxlTrv	.30	17	235	35⅜	35¼	35¼ —		
	3¼	1⅝	BayColP		13	3⅛	3	3		
24½	21	BaySlG	1.96	6	16	23	23	22⅞ —		
6	4⅜	BaykCig	.24	53	53	6	6	6		
33⅜	25¾	Bearing	.60	10	40	27¾	27	27 —		
29⅜	22¾	BeatFds	.95	11	783	25⅜	25¼	25½		
31	22¾	Beckmn	.32	15	166	31	30½	30¾ +	⅛	
34⅞	25½	BectnD	.60	13	206	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝ —	⅛	
31¾	19⅞	BeechA	1	9	269	28¼	28¼	28¼		
	1⅜	BeMlg			13	2⅛	2¼	2¼ +	⅛	
14⅜	11⅜	BelcoP			3	14	13⅞	14		
24⅜	23⅛	Belden	1.32	7	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜ +	⅛	
23	17¾	BellHow	.84	20	32	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛	
6¼	4⅜	BellInd	.08a	5	26	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
52⅜	45¼	BellCd	4.08	9	8	48¾	48½	48½ +	⅛	
27⅞	19⅛	Bemis	1.20	6	4	19¾	19⅝	19¾		
25	23	Bendix	2		41	38⅝	38½	38½ +		
77	21	BenfCp	1.60	7	195	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝		
62⅜	47½	Benef	pf 4.33		41	51¼	51⅛	51⅛		
117	94	Benef	pf 5.50		z300	100½	100½	100½		
2¼	1⅜	BnfSlM			2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ +		
3½	1½	BengtB	.03e	14	120	3	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛	
37	31¼	BerkeyP		12	37	34	34	34 —	⅛	
29⅜	18¼	BestPd	.04e	10	148	29	28⅜	29 +	⅛	
43⅜	18½	BethSt		9	1089	20¼	19¾	19¾ —	⅛	
34⅝	27⅞	BigThr	.40b	16	87	32¼	31⅜	32		
23⅜	15¼	BlackDr	.48	14	453	16¼	16	16		
13½	11½	BlairJn	1	5	24	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜	
21¾	15	BlissL	1b	7	14	15½	15¼	15¼		
12⅛	15	BlockH	1.25	11	83	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜		
23⅜	20	BlueB	1.40	4	155	22½	21¾	21⅞ —	⅛	
6⅞	4⅜	Bluebrd	.20	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ +		
5¼	3	BobbieBr			30	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
29¾	23¼	Boeing	1	7	725	25⅝	24	25¼ +	1⅛	
33½	24⅛	BoiseC	1.12	7	315	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞ +	⅛	
29	19⅜	BkMnth	1.20	11	3	27	27	27		
35⅛	31¼	Borden	1.56	8	62	33¼	32⅝	33⅛ +	⅛	
33⅜	25¼	BorgW	1.80	6	97	28¼	28	28		
5	3⅜	Bormans			6	4	3⅝	3⅝		
23¾	25⅞	BosEd	2.44	11	39	26¼	26½	26½ —	⅛	
19½	12	BosE	pr 1.17		37	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ +	⅛	
16⅜	14⅝	BosE	pr 1.46		18	15⅝	15¼	15⅝		
11⅛	8⅞	BranIH	.60	6	177	9¼	9¼	9¼ —		
49¾	28	BraunC	.60	6	59	28⅜	28	28¼ +	⅛	
30½	23½	BrigEt	.92a	11	45	25¾	25½	25¾ +	⅛	
25⅞	23⅜	BrisMy	1.10	14	147	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝ +	⅛	
44	37⅜	BristM	pf 2		34	42¾	42¼	42½ —	⅛	
25⅞	17⅜	BritPet	.30a	13	350	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛	
25⅞	16⅜	BrkwGl	1.40	6	6	28½	28	28⅛ +	⅛	
22½	19½	BkyUG	1.80	7	20	20¾	20½	20¾ +	⅛	
10½	8⅜	BrwnShp	.30	10	7	9¾	9¾	9¾		
11⅜	8	Brown	.30	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
23½	19¼	BrwnGp	1.40	7	16	20⅜	20½	20⅜		
11	7½	BrwnFer	.40	10	60	9½	9⅜	9⅜		
17⅜	11⅜	Brnswk	.60	6	70	12¾	12	12 —	⅛	
27⅛	18½	BrushW	1	6	78	19½	19¼	19¼ —	⅛	
27⅜	18¾	BucyEr	.44	10	269	20	19¾	20 +	⅛	
11⅞	8⅛	BuddCo	1.60	4	60	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛ +		
6⅞	5⅜	BudCa	pf .60		1	6½	6½	6½		
11⅜	8⅛	Budget	1.40a	5	4	10½	10½	10½		
41¼	25⅞	ButfFe	1.40a	6	17	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜ +	½	
8⅝	4⅜	Bufova			1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜ —	⅛	
13	11⅛	BundyCp	.88	6	2	12¼	12	12		
23¼	20½	BunkHil	1.86		10	22¼	22	22¼ +	⅜	
12⅛	8	BunkRa		7	43	10¾	10½	10½ —	⅜	
28⅜	15¾	BnkTr	pf 1.50		6	19½	19¼	19½		
30	22⅛	BurInd	1.40	7	63	23¾	23	23		
53	41	BurJNo	1.60	6	78	44¾	43¾	44½ +		
8	7⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		7	7¾	7⅜	7⅜		
51¼	43¾	BrlNo	pf2.85		50	49⅜	49¼	49¼ +	⅛	
20½	16⅞	Burndy	.66	11	36	19¼	19¼	19¼ +	⅛	
91¼	54½	Burrghs		1	14	545	69⅛	68⅜	68⅞ +	½

C

62¼	51½	CBS	2	8	252	51½	d50¾	50¾ —	¾

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close	
23½	14⅜	Buttes	.16e	5	69	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛ —	⅛	
9½	3⅜	CCI		7	222	7¼	7¼	7⅜		
7⅛	6¼	CCI	wi			131 u	7¼	7	7⅛ +	⅛
7¼	4½	CI Rty			150	65	7½	7½	7½ +	⅛
40¼	31⅛	CIT		2.40	9	46	33⅜	33½	33⅝ +	⅛
5½	3⅜	CLC		.24	6	28	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
12⅜	9⅜	CMI Inv			6	20	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	
9¼	6¼	CNA Fn			7	88	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26¼	21¼	CNAmMl		1.40	13	26	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
18⅛	13¼	CNAIn		1.08e		37	13½	13⅝	13	
55⅛	44⅜	CPC		2.50	10	343	54½	54¼	54⅜ —	⅛
21½	15	CTS		.70	6	37	16⅛	15⅝	16½ +	⅛
49⅜	37⅛	CabotC		1.60	5	24	38¾	38⅜	38½ —	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Cadence			5	2	4	4	4 +	
9⅜	4	Caesars			8	21	8	7⅝	7⅝ —	¼
20½	18	CalPUt		1.64	10	3	18⅜	18½	18⅜ +	⅛
18	12¾	CalRn		.25b	20	38	15¾	15	15⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	1½	CamerB			4	11	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
31½	23	CmpRL		.60a	28	10	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	
39⅜	34⅜	CamCp		1.40	11	122	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	
24⅛	20¾	CampT		.88	7	103	21⅜	21½	21¾ +	⅛
18½	15⅜	CdnPac		.93e	5	119	17⅜	61⅛	16⅝ —	⅛
9¾	8	CanalR		.64	33	7	9½	9⅜	9½ +	⅛
57	44¼	CapCitc		.20	10	236	48⅜	47¾	48¾ +	1⅛
25	19½	CapHold		.60	11	133	23½	23	23¼	
40¾	32	Carbor		1.24	19	29	34¾	34⅜	34⅝ +	⅛
3¼	2¼	CarboCO			75	68	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
25	15⅛	Carlisle		!	7	45	22	21⅜	22 +	⅛
70½	62½	CaroCO				z250	65½	65½	65½ +	⅛
6⅜	5⅜	CaroFrg		.20	7	41	u 6⅞	6⅜	6⅜ +	⅛
25⅝	21½	CaroPw		1.72	8	298	23¼	22⅜	23¼ +	⅛
31	29	CarP	pf	2.67						

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 6

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
mstPw 1.45	9	14	17⅜	17¾	17⅜+	¼
nPw pf 2.28		z200	26½	26½	26½+	1
ntrstUn .24	7	33	7¼	7	7 —	
ppcoBf .50	5	84	30	29½	29⅝—	⅛
owaEl 1.58	9	14	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅛
owaEl pf		15	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
owaIG 1.84	8	15	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
owaIG pf 3.37		z200	27½	27½	27½	
owaPS 2.16	9	101	26¾	25¾	26¼+	½
owaPS 1.80	9	28	22½	22	22¼+	½
pcoHp .05e	10	145	6	5⅛	5⅜+	½
pcoHp .20	8	1133	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
tekCp .36	8	101	20¾	20	20	
tekCp pfl.44		15	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼

J - K

JamesD .1	12	3	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
Janizek .80	5	9	14⅝	14½	14½	
JapanF .09e	10	86	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
JeffFlnd .92	10	58	30¾	30½	30½	
JerC pf 9.36		z330	103½	103½	103½—	½
JerC pf 13.50		z10	121¼	d121½	121¾—	½
JerC pf 11		z100	113	113	113	
JewelC .30	J	211	21⅛	21	21	
Jewelcor		3	4	3⅝	3⅝	
JimMan 1.40	9	333	30⅝	30⅛	30½+	⅛
JohnJn 1.40	11	221	73¾	72⅝	73	
JohnEF .28f		17	6⅜	5⅝	6	
JohnCh		7	21	13⅜	13⅛	
JonLin .60b	7		53	53	53	
JonLaup		6	27	21¼	21¼	
Jorgen 1		13	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
Joslns 1.00			25	24⅝	25	⅛
Joystky	4	10	111	45⅝	46⅝+	½
KLM Air		531	30¼	30	30⅛+	⅛
K mart .56	13	371	30⅝	30	30⅜—	⅛
KaiserAl 1.40	10		60¾	60¾	60¾+	⅛
KaiAl pf 4.12		45	13¾	13¾	13¾+	⅛
KaisCm .44	6	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
KaiCc pf1.37		68	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
KaiSr 1.50	6	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
KaseMil .28	6	12	40	39½	40	
Kaneb .60	12	8	30¾	30¾	30¾—	⅛
KCtyPL 2.46		18	27¾	27¼	27¼—	⅛
KCPL pf2.20		14	33¾	33½	33¾+	⅛
KCSoin 1.40	6	35	21½	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
KanEl 0.76	8	8	22	27	26¾	27
KanNG 1.68	8	22	27	26¾	27	
KaufBd .20	12	15	22½	22½	22½	
KayJew .40	7	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	
KayCp pf1.37		2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
KaylSr 1.50	6	68	23¼	22¾	23⅛+	⅛
KaseMil .28	6	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	⅛
Kaneb .60	12	8	30¾	30¾	30¾—	⅛
KCtyPL 2.46		18	27¾	27¼	27¼—	⅛
KCPL pf2.20		14	33¾	33½	33¾+	⅛
KCSoin 1.40	6	35	21½	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
KanEl 0.76	8	8	22	27	26¾	27
KanNG 1.68	8	22	27	26¾	27	
KanSt pf 4.50		2	22½	22½	22½	
KaufBd .20	12	15	19½	19¾	19½+	⅛

The Business of important manufacturers of Axminster Carpets is offered for sale

Annual Turnover approximately £15 million

Located Nr. Worcester, England

The Company is able to demonstrate a history of substantial maintained profits and has an excellent order book position. It has an experienced and successful management team and sophisticated management information systems.

A detailed prospectus of the business is available on application to:

Touche Ross & Co., (Ref. CM/ARH)
27 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1NF
Telephone: 01-242 9451

FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

October 20, 1977

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2:00 p.m. at the Corporation's Principal Office, Outerbridge Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda, on October 20, 1977.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Election of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors has proposed the re-election of the eight existing directors.
2. Review of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1977.
3. Ratification of the actions taken by the Directors since the previous Annual General Meeting.
4. Ratification of the actions taken by the Investment Manager since the previous Annual General Meeting.
5. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of Registered Shareholder's Proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the companies listed below, to the Corporation at the following address:

Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A.
P.O. Box 670,
Hamilton, Bermuda.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of Certificate of Deposit and a form of Bearer Shareholder's Proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the companies listed below, to the Corporation at P.O. Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit with the Corporation the certificates for their shares or a Certificate of Deposit therefor prior to the Meeting.

All Proxies (and Certificates of Deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 2:00 p.m. on October 20, 1977, in order to be effective at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Charles T. M. Collis
Secretary

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Front Street
Hamilton, Bermuda

Julius Baer International Limited
3 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9ER, England

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
43, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown
1st Floor, City Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA, England

Bank Julius Bar & Co.
Bahnhofstrasse 36
8022 Zurich, Switzerland

International Stock Indexes

	Test	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	86.60	86.70	89.50	86.30
Brussels	324.40	322.70	324.40	292.60
Frankfurt	146.82	145.96	148.86	132.11
London 30	518.70	516.80	549.20	358.60
London 500	144.38	142.15	148.72	104.45
Milan	64.64	64.62	74.05	57.83
Paris	94.00	95.00	112.90	77.60
Sydney	424.16	424.89	468.57	419.68
Tokyo (a)	385.95	387.44	390.83	364.70
Tokyo (b)	5237.43	5246.49	5287.85	4848.35
Zurich	102.19	102.06	107.82	100.35

(a) new (b) old

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 6, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Sony Corp	388,300	8	— ⅛
DrPepper	259,700	15⅞	— ⅛
Sterl Drug	259,000	14⅝	+ ⅛
FedNat Mtg	231,800	16⅛	+ ⅛
SavinB Mch	167,200	29	+1⅛
Carter Wall	159,700	8⅝	+1⅛
US Steel	159,600	35⅜	+ ⅞
AmTT	152,100	61⅞	+ ⅜
Hunck Cp	149,900	11⅜	+⅛
PepsiCo	148,800	26	+ ⅛
Am Cyan	146,300	25⅜	— ⅛
A Medicorp	145,600	14⅛	+ ⅜
Dow Ch	143,200	31	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	131,400	70½	+ ½
Cliffcorp	129,800	24½	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	18.49	18.30
Advanced	775	527
Declined	580	789
Unchanged	329	549
Total issues	1684	1865
New 1977 highs	33	27
New 1977 lows	34	28

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	857.14	845.20	834.98	842.08	+ 4.78
20 Trn	214.65	217.91	214.26	216.94	+ 1.95
15 Utl	113.62	114.47	113.39	114.21	+ 0.66
65 Stk	288.62	291.68	287.96	290.63	+ 1.89

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	186.84	184.79	185.61	+0.41
Utilities	55.63	55.07	55.43	+0.21
Finance	11.61	11.46	11.54	+0.02
Transportation	13.50	13.28	13.44	+0.10
Composite	96.45	95.30	96.05	+0.37

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	52.62	52.41	52.61	+0.18
Industrials	56.30	56.16	56.29	+0.21
Transportation	39.76	39.62	39.76	+0.20
Utilities	41.21	41.09	41.21	+0.14
Finance	55.16	54.92	55.11	+0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
Oct. 5	119,697	226,649	1,705
Oct. 4	122,992	256,800	1,588
Oct. 3	122,737	272,577	927
Sept. 30	113,245	239,570	1,376
Sept. 29	104,501	257,837	2,132

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

Nat Patent	118,400	13⅜
HouOilA	86,200	35½ — ⅛
Dataprod	70,300	16 +1
UVind wt	41,200	4¼ + ⅛
WolfHow B	31,900	3¼ + ⅜
Synte Corp	29,200	18¼ — ⅛
Damson Oil	29,000	11⅜ — ⅛
CdnIntPw A	23,200	20⅜
Soundesgn	21,500	14⅝
Champ Ho	19,200	2
Appro final total		1,930,000
Stock sales year ago		1,970,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
148.48	148.15	148.46	+0.08

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	2.53	N.A.
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	1.65	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 32½, yd.	44	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.00	—
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	—
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	61-62	—
Lead spot, lb.	.31	—
Copper elect., lb.	60¢	—
Tin (Straits), lb.	5.0413	—
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	24	—
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.658	—
Gold N.Y., oz.	154 25	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31 1931)		
October 6.	426.23 p	—

•—Nominal.
p—Preliminary.
f—Final

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 5, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1560 Abitibi	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
40 Acklands	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
2650 Agnico E	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
100 Agra Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10818 Alta Gas A	$16	15⅝	16	
985 Alta Nat	$44½	44	44½	+ ½
150 Algo Cent	$12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
7600 Almine	$11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
30816 Am Bonza	$28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
3670 Atco A	$15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
1141 BP Can	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2300 Banister C	$13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5289 Bank N S	$19¼	19	19⅛	
100 Baton B	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
270 Beth Cop A	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
300 Block Bros	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	
3530 Bralor Res	490	485	485	—10
1150 Bramalea	$6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
5212 Brameda	128	120	125	+ 5
1050 Brenda M	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
7650 Bridger	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
3500 BCFP	$22¼	22	22	— ½
1615 BC Phone	$14	13¾	13⅞	
1498 Brunswk	365	365	365	
100 Budd Auto	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
2392 Burns Fds	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
101 Cad Fry	$9	9	9	
43271 Cal Pow A	$14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅜
7650 Camflo	$14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
3500 Campau A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11460 C Nor West	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
775 Can Perm	$18	17⅞	18	
900 Can Trust A	$26⅛	26¼	26½	— ⅛
11300 C Tung	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2300 Cdn Cel	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
185 CGE	$25	25	25	
4564 CI Bk Com	$22⅝	22½	22½	
995 Cdn Tire A	$30½	30¼	30½	
200 C Utilities	$13⅜	13¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
50 Candel Oil	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
300 Cassiar	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
150 Chieftan D	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
4010 C Holiday I	450	450	450	4
1835 Con Bldg	330	325	325	— 5
46625 Con Distrb	375	360	360	+10
3229 Cons Gas	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
22400 Cornat Ind	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
10100 Con Pardy	240	225	225	—16
815 Conwest	390	385	390	+18
1600 Craigmt	435	430	435	
500 Crush Intl	$9	9	9	— ⅛
950 Cyprus	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
145 Denison	$53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
200 Dickrsn	495	490	495	
2200 Dofasco	$23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
1000 Dom Store	$17¼	17	17	— ¼
1458 Dyle L A	$8	8	8	— ⅛
10 East Mal	315	315	315	—10
1500 Electro A	220	210	218	+ 5
60 Emco	$5	5	5	— ⅛
2716 Falcon C	445	440	440	— 5
169 Fiberg Nik A	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
450 Fed Ind A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
240 Ford Cnda	$85	85	85	+ ⅛
2000 Francana	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
375 Fraser A	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
1915 G M Res	320	310	315	— 5
1300 G Distrb A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
1750 Gibraltar	460	460	460	
425 Goodyear	$15⅛	15½	15½	
500 Graff G	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
1200 Granduc	84	84	84	+ 2
200 Gt Oil sds	$7	7	7	
1225 GL Paper	$22¾	22	22	
800 Greyhnd	$17⅛	17	17	
160 Guar Trst	$8	8	8	
211 Hambro C	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
100 H Group A	285	285	285	+10
50 Hard Crp A	290	290	290	— 5
1000 Hawker A	$5	5	5	+10
644 Hayes D A	$6	6	6	— ⅛
834 H Bay Co	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
805 IAC	$16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
600 Indal	$8⅜	8½	8½	
200 Industrin	$11	11	11	+ ½
100 Inglis	$10⅜	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
700 Inland Gas	$10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
1215 Inter-City	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
2600 Int Mogul	$35	345	350	
8565 Int Pipe A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2162 Inv Grp A	$7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
570 Jannock A	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
200 Jannock B	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
6050 Kaiser Re	$13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
1330 Kerr A A	$13	13	13	
14458 Kettler A	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
940 Labatt A	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
1200 Lacana	400	400	400	
450 Lont Cem	310	310	310	
457 LL Lac	159	159	158	— 1
300 Lob Co A	310	310	310	
400 Lob Co B	310	310	310	+ 5
50 Loeb M	495	495	495	— 5
1 MICC	$10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
1200 Mclan H A	$10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
3065 MB Ltd	$18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
950 M Lf Mills	$13¾	13⅜	13¾	
150 Matgmt A	$11	11	11	— ⅛
5072 Moore	$29	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
1500 Murphy	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
1300 Neone	285	285	285	
5544 Noranda A	$23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
62938 Norcen	$13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
1808 NTeom B w	$9⅛	9¼	9¼	
4742 Oakwood I	320	300	315	+ 5
3350 Ocelot B	$12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7008 Orchan A	185	185	185	+ 3
11260 Oshawa A	470	460	470	+10
5300 Pamour A	490	485	485	— 5
600 Patino N V	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
2475 Pembina	460	450	450	
1500 Pop Shops	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
440 Pine Point	$30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅜
625 Pitts C	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
2038 Placer	$18	17¾	18	— ⅛
100 Ram	$12	12	12	
500 Redpath A	$15½	15½	15½	
3600 Reed Galr A	$8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
677 Reichhold	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
2030 Revnu Prp	71	70	70	+ 1
5000 Rothman	$12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
1700 Scotts A	$8¾	8¼	8¼	
3405 Shell Can	$15⅜	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
2533 Sherritt A	425	420	420	— 5
1800 Siebens	$18⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
20 Sigma	$27½	27½	27½	— ¼
786 Simpsons	465	460	465	
1244 Simpson S	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
800 Slater Stl	$7⅛	7¼	7¼	
5850 Southm A	$20⅛	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
6590 Stelco A	$26⅛	26⅛	26¼	
550 Steep R	270	270	270	— 5
100 Tara	$16	16	16	— 1
630 Teck Cor A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
4650 Teck Cor B	460	445	460	+ 5
2196 Tex Can	$29¾	29¼	29½	— 1
2872 Tor Dm Bk	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
425 Torstar B	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
1054 Traders A	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
1445 Trns Mt A	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
10821 TrCan PL	$16⅛	15⅞	16	
12865 UGas A	$10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
950 Union Oil	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
100 U Slscoe	$7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
9050 Upp Can	195	190	192	+ 4
3650 Voyager P	$10⅛	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
520 Weldwod	$11¼	11	11	— ⅛
13950 Westburne	$14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅞
2100 West Otns	415	415	415	
40 Westnhse	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
850 Woodwd A	$14⅜	14¼	14¾	
4800 Yk Bear	410	395	400	—10

Total sales 2,555,673 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds ...
Quotations in cents unless marked $. ...

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
700 Algoma St	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
635 Asbestos	$24	24	24	+ ½
2618 Bnk Mont	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
6000 Basic Res	$5¼	5	5	— ⅛
100 Can Cem	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
200 Cdn Indust	$18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
300 Cdnint Pw	$22	22	22	
100 Dom Bridge	$21½	21½	21½	
430 Dom Text	$8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1900 Fncl Col	180	178	180	+2
1200 Gaz Metro	$5	5	5	
500 Imasco	$28¼	28¼	28¼	
150 Molson A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
500 Power Cp	$8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
1290 Price Co	$8¾	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
3885 Royal Bnk	$25⅞	25¼	25¾	
2100 RoyTrst A	$16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
329 Steinbrg A	$16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
500 Trizec	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
130 Zellers	$5½	5½	5½	

Total sales 419,916 shares.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 6, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	8.50	8.60	8.32	8.32	—0.08
Mar	8.76	8.85	8.69	8.69	—0.11
May	9.22	9.36	9.15	9.17	—0.09
Jul	9.50	9.57	9.49	9.54	—0.04
Sep	9.70	9.78	9.67	9.75	—0.02
Oct	9.80	9.87	9.79	9.84	—0.04
Sales: 4,315					
COFFEE °C					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	160.50	161.50	155.25	160.00	—4.30
Mar	145.80	146.50	140.00	143.75	—0.95
May	145.25	145.50	139.00	142.50	—0.75
Jul	140.00	140.00	139.00	a139.00	—3.00
Sep	136.00	140.00	136.00	b137.00	
Dec	136.00	136.00	136.00	b132.00	
Sales: 695					
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	188.00	181.90	179.00	181.80s	—1.70
Mar	160.50	162.60	160.00	161.80s	—1.70
May	151.50	153.90	151.50	153.45s	—1.05
Jul	144.00	146.75	144.00	146.75s	—0.85
Sep	140.00	142.50	140.00	142.05s	—0.65
Dec	134.00	135.00	134.00	135.95s	—0.75
Sales: 6,01.					
COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Oct	56.00	56.00	55.80	55.90s	.
Dec	56.50	57.20	56.40	56.70s	.
Jan	56.90	57.50	56.90	57.10s	.
Mar	57.80	58.50	57.80	58.10s	+0.10
May	59.10	59.50	59.00	59.10s	+0.20
Jul	59.80	60.30	59.80	60.00s	+0.20
Sep	60.70	61.00	60.70	60.90s	+0.20
Dec	62.00	62.60	62.00	62.20s	+0.20
Mar	63.30	63.40	63.30	63.40s	+0.20
May	64.30	64.30	64.30	64.20s	+0.20
Jly	65.40	65.40	65.00	65.00s	+0.20
Sales: estimated 3,012.					
COTTON No. 2					
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Oct	51.90	52.50	51.90	52.50	+0.30
Dec	53.05	53.45	53.05	53.40	+0.10
Mar	54.05	54.42	54.05	54.35	+0.45
May	54.85	55.20	54.85	55.20	+0.60
Jul	55.15	55.50	55.15	55.50	+0.43
Oct	55.00	55.35	53.00	b55.50	+0.50
Dec	55.15	55.50	55.15	55.00	+0.45
Sales: 1,650.					
MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	4.81	4.82	4.70	4.70	—0.07
Mar	5.56	5.59	5.41	5.41	—0.13
Apr	6.00	6.04	5.90	5.90	+0.02
May	6.90	6.98	6.83	6.86	+0.11
Sales: 3,172					
ORANGE JUICE					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	130.50	131.20	127.20	127.30	—2.70
Jan	119.95	120.45	117.80	117.80	—1.20
Mar	115.00	115.50	113.30	113.50	—1.30
May	114.05	114.50	112.30	112.30	—1.60
Jul	112.00	112.50	111.60	111.80	—1.20
Sep	110.50	110.50	110.25	b108.00	—2.00
Nov	104.50	104.50	104.00	b101.50	—2.50
Jan	93.00	93.00	92.10	92.50	—0.50
Sales: 2,750.					
N.Y. SILVER					
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Oct	466.00	466.00	464.10	464.10s	+0.10
Dec	468.00	471.90	467.30	469.00s	.
Jan	470.50	474.20	470.50	471.70s	.
Mar	475.80	480.30	475.60	477.50s	+0.10
May	482.00	486.00	482.00	483.50s	+0.10
Jul	487.80	491.40	487.80	489.60s	+0.10
Sep	494.00	496.40	494.00	495.70s	+0.10
Dec	500.50	502.30	500.50	502.20s	+0.10
May	522.60	522.60	519.90	519.90s	+0.10
Jul	526.50	528.50	526.00	526.00s	+0.10
Sales estimated: 10,000.					
GOLD					
100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz.					
Oct	154.20	154.20	153.80	153.80s	—1.20
Dec	156.00	156.70	155.40	155.50s	—1.30
Feb	157.50	158.50	156.90	157.10s	—1.30
Apr	159.00	159.70	158.70	158.70s	—1.30
Jun	160.60	161.90	160.20	160.30s	—1.30
Aug	163.10	163.20	161.90	161.90s	—1.40
Oct	165.40	165.10	163.50	163.50s	—1.40
Dec	166.00	166.50	165.20	165.20s	—1.40
Jun	171.00	171.20	170.10	170.10s	—1.60
Sales estimated 3,325.					

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct. 6, 1977

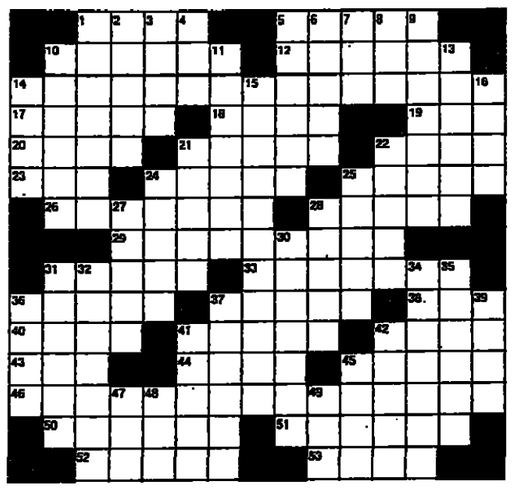
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.56¾	2.58¼	2.56½	2.56¾	+.00½
Mar	2.66¼	2.68¼	2.66¼	2.66¾	+.00½
May	2.72¾	2.74¼	2.72½	2.73	+.00¼
Jul	2.77¼	2.79¾	2.77¼	2.78½	+.01¼
Sep	2.83½	2.85¼	2.83½	2.83½	+.00½
Dec	2.94	2.94½	2.94	2.94¼	+.01¼
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.09½	2.12½	2.09½	2.12¼	+.04¼
Mar	2.18¼	2.21¼	2.18¼	2.21¼	+.04¼
May	2.22½	2.26½	2.22½	2.26¼	+.04½
Jul	2.25½	2.29¾	2.25½	2.29¾	+.04½
Sep	2.25½	2.29½	2.25½	2.29½	+.04¾
Dec	2.27	2.30¼	2.27	2.30¼	+.03¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.38½	5.52¾	5.38½	5.49	+.13¼
Jan	5.49	5.61	5.48½	5.57¼	+.12¾
Mar	5.56	5.69½	5.56	5.65¾	+.12¼
May	5.64½	5.77	5.64½	5.73½	+.12¼
Jul	5.71	5.83	5.71	5.81½	+.13¼
Aug	5.76	5.84½	5.74	5.82½	+.11¾
Sep	5.69	5.79	5.69	5.79	+.12½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	18.70	19.20	18.70	19.19	+.47
Dec	19.00	19.45	19.00	19.40	+.44
Jan	19.25	19.60	19.25	19.52	+.43
Mar	19.30	19.80	19.48	19.76	+.43
May	19.75	20.02	19.70	19.97	+.44
Jul	20.08	20.25	19.90	20.17	+.45
Aug	20.00	20.30	19.95	20.22	+.47
Sep	20.05	20.35	20.05	20.23	+.43
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	139.50	143.00	139.50	142.80	+3.60
Dec	144.00	147.90	144.00	147.10	+3.80
Jan	147.00	150.30	146.80	149.80	+3.50
Mar	151.50	154.30	150.80	153.80	+3.10
May	155.00	157.30	154.00	156.30	+3.10
Jul	157.00	159.50	156.50	159.00	+3.30
Aug	159.00	161.00	158.00	160.70	+3.40
Sep	157.50	159.50	157.50	158.50	+3.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	463.20	465.40	463.20	464.50	+ .20
Nov	465.50	467.50	465.50	466.00	—1.50
Dec	468.50	472.30	467.30	468.40	—1.50
Feb	473.40	477.50	473.00	474.00	—1.50
Apr	478.50	483.00	478.50	479.70	—2.10
Jun	484.20	489.00	484.20	485.50	—1.50
Aug	491.00	494.50	491.00	491.50	—1.50
Oct	497.00	500.50	497.00	497.50	—1.40
Dec	502.60	506.50	502.60	503.50	—1.50
Feb	511.00	512.50	509.60	509.60	—1.40
Apr	517.10	517.50	515.70	515.70	—1.30
Jun	523.00	523.50	521.90	521.90	—1.30
Aug	529.00	529.50	528.10	528.10	—1.30
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	42.40	42.70	42.17	42.25	
Dec	40.65	40.70	40.30	40.32	
Jan	39.25	39.35	39.05	39.15	
Feb	38.55	38.80	38.50	38.65	
Apr	38.60	38.72	38.50	38.48	
Jun	39.70	39.82	39.50	39.67	
Aug	40.02	40.10	39.85	40.00	
Oct	39.77	40.07	39.77	39.85	
Sales: Oct 2230; Dec 4042; Jan 57 956; April 338; June 280; Aug 181; O 847; Feb 9371; April 4940 June 3989 859; Oct 341.					
Open interest: Oct 6516; Dec 14803					
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	38.80	39.17	38.65	38.92	
Dec	36.25	36.72	36.20	36.47	
Feb	34.15	34.50	34.12	34.30	
Apr	31.62	31.90	31.60	31.67	
Jun	33.75	33.80	33.45	33.72	
Jul	34.20	34.25	34.00	34.12	
Aug	32.30	32.45	32.05	32.42	
Oct	31.08	31.18	30.70	30.80	
Dec	31.35	31.40	31.17	31.17	
Sales: Oct 1274; Dec 2249; Feb April 260; June 37; July 14; Aug 3 19; Dec 6.					
Open interest: Oct 4031 Dec 4819 2827; April 2372; June 511; July 200 203; Oct 420; Dec 33.					
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Oct	43.00	43.25	42.25	43.10	
Nov	52.70	52.30	52.70	52.15	
Dec	53.30	54.50	53.30	54.50	
Jan	50.60	51.10	50.60	51.10	
Sales: Oct 12; Nov 240; Dec 195; 9997; Jan 77.					
Open interest: Oct 34; Nov 729;					
PORK BELLIES (36,000 l					

هكذا من الأصل

nex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 6

Stocks and Div	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev
...Stat .10a	8	56	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
.32	5	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
.60	5	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
.32	8	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	27	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
pf .80	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
.40b	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1.32	13	23	u11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
.289	4	17	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	8	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
.04e	8	11	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
.16	28	42	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
	5	36	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
.30	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
.10e	7	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
.24	7	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
.56	9	2	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
.24	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
.05e	27	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
.32e	11	44	7	6⅝	7 +	¼
		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
wt		1				
		25	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		92	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3	3	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
.1	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
.10e	4	3	8	8	8	
	41	13	13-16	⅞	13-16+	1-16
		10	3-16	⅛	⅛	—1-16
.04e	92	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
.40	14	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
.30e	5	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
.91e		2	12½	12¼	12½	
.07e	12	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
.13e	8	25	4¾	4¾	4¾	
.24	5	6	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
.32t	4	14	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
	7	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
.40	14	3	7¾	7¼	7¼	
.30e	5	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	
.10	9	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
.32	10	120	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
.30	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
.20e	4	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
.03t	9	92	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
wt		2	8¼ d	8	8	— ⅛
.12b	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
.30	12	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
	35	119	34½	34¼	34½—	⅛
		1	4	4	4	
.10e	7	2	5¼	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
.20	11	1	.40	.40	.40	— ⅛
.12e	18	168	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	
	4	8	1½	1½	1½	
.50e		4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
.15b	6	32	34	15¼	16	+1⅛
	11	49	38	38	38	
		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
.75		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
.24	5	8	10	10	10	+ ⅛
.20e	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	⅛
		1	3½	3½	3½	
.60	10	122	14¾	13½	14¼	+ ⅛
.40b	5	1	7	7	7	
.84	6	1	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
		7	6½	6½	6½	
		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		92	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
.72	28	19	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
		1	3	3	3	
.12a	7	1	11	11	11	
.40	7	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
.36	11	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
.10e	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
.60	18	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
.20	3	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
.80b	8	20	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
.40	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
.40	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
.20		22	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
.10	20	111	17⅜	17¼	17¾+	⅛
.36	6	17	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
.20	15	104	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
.20	4	3	12½	12½	12½	
1.20	6	53	12½	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
	5	3	28⅜	27½	28¼+	1⅛
	11	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		9	14¾	14¾	14¾	
.20	5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	18	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
.20	10	25	20¼	19¾	20⅛—	⅛
.80	5	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
.12	18	168	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	
	4	8	1½	1½	1½	
.50e		4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
.15b	6	32	34	15¼	16	+1⅛
	11	49	38	38	38	
		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
.75		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
.24	5	8	10	10	10	+ ⅛
.20e	7	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜+	

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Ontario Indian
5 Mysterious
10 Grating
12 Urge strongly
14 Ex-pug's features
17 Les filles
18 At any time
19 Monogram of the Lone Eagle
20 Building annexes
21 Queen of the courts
22 Wahine's dance
23 Girl of song
24 Fifth wheel
25 City on the Willamette
26 Play the entrepreneur
28 Subtle stimuli
29 Like church property and certain bonds
31 Adjective for a bugaboo
33 Chronic also-rans
36 Leftward, at sea
37 Greek city-state
38 King topper
40 Flat-bottomed boat
41 Varnish ingredient
42 Struggle or contest
43 Noun ending
44 Sneak exposed by Micawber
45 Idi Amin's predecessor
46 Garden crop
50 Frustrate
51 Porter's "—— Love"
52 Veldt creature
53 First female director of U.S. Mint: 1933

DOWN

1 Coffee-break item
2 Gets one's goat
3 Cantabs' rivals
4 Fay
5 "The Way——," recent hit song
6 Use muscle power
7 Her, in Hamburg
8 Caviar
9 Bram Stoker's vampire
10 Famous pollster
11 Uplift
13 Home of an Irish Rose
14 Homophone for seize
15 Ruins films or stars
16 Does Goren find it borin'?
21 Adhesive
22 Creator of Truthful James
24 Don Adams role on TV
25 Overseers: Abbr.
27 Eared seal
28 With full force
30 Elongated circle
31 Bloodhounds' clues
32 Having horns
34 Highly seasoned stews
35 Renata of the Met
36 Star in Draco
37 Decorticated
39 Chemical suffixes
41 Lorelei's milieu: Ger.
42 "——Will," Frost's first book
45 Words of approximation
47 Scansion unit: Abbr.
48 Like a wee bairn
49 "Modern all ——" (anagram for Arnold Palmer).

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Rain
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Rain
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	23	72	Clear
BEIRUT	27	81	Clear
BELGRADE	23	73	Clear
BERLIN	17	63	Clear
BRUSSELS	18	64	Rain
BUCHAREST	22	72	Clear
BUDAPEST	28	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Showers
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain
FLORENCE	29	68	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy
GENEVA	20	68	Variable
HELSINKI	8	46	Overcast
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear
LISBON	14	57	Showers
LONDON	15	59	Rain
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Rain
MIAMI	28	82	Variable
MILAN	13	55	Rain
MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	7	45	Clear
MUNICH	25	77	Clear
NEW YORK	13	55	Rain
NICE	23	73	Clear
OSLO	11	52	Clear
PARIS	16	61	Rain
PRAGUE	19	66	Clear
ROME	23	73	Clear
SOFIA	18	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
TEL AVIV	29	84	Clear
TUNIS	27	81	Clear
VIENNA	20	68	Clear
WARSAW	19	66	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	39	Rain
ZURICH	22	72	Clear

(Yesterday's readings U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 6 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF830.65
— (d) Conbar SF761
— (d) Grobar SF807
— (d) Stockbar SF813

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSP Fund SF21.78
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.64
— (d) ITF Fund N V SF7.66

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.58
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $3
— (w) Conv Capital S.A. $23.96

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF289.50
— (d) Canasec SF456
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF75.50
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF96.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF81.50
— (d) Usseo SF537
— (d) Europa-Valor SF133.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $20.10
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $56.42
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.78
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.24
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $12.50

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $36.21
— (w) G T Dollar Fund $8.21

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $56.80
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia $11.88

LLOYDS INT MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11
—‡ (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF281
—‡ (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF349.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $91.27
— (w) Sterling Fund $136.23

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.03

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est. SF1,592.50
— (r) Securswiss SF998

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF407.50
— (d) Intervalor SF28.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF110.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF237.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select. SF85
— (d) Universal Fund SF87.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S Sh. SF28
— (d) Bond Invest SF73.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF113.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF98
— (d) Globinvest SF59
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF74.25
— (d) Rometac Invest SF779.50
— (d) Sfit South Afr Sh. SF148.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est. SF180.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM14.15
— (d) Europafonds DM38.85
— (d) Unifonds DM18.50
— (d) Unirenta DM44.25
— (d) Unispecial DM61.90

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.56
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.31
Austral Select Fd $1.59
(w) Brownimvest $12.76
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,288
(d) Caribico Growth Fund $154.05
(w) Citadel Fund $2.87
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $806.05
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs $7.68
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $13.56
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N V $9.53
(w) D.G.O. $38.74
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $.67
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.77
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.85
(d) Europe Obligations LF1,068
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,670.75
(w) First Intern'l Fd $150.98
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.49
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF1,699
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF68.45
(d) Fondikalia $9.83
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interglas. DM45.90
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-divid.) $6.52
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.38.06
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $8.25
(w) Hausmann Hdgs NV $1,847
(i) H.O.J.T Hobet $25.76
(d) Icofund $8.32
(d) Interfund S.A $3.66
(w) Intermarket Fund $130.61
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.63
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.64
(r) Invest Atlantiques $22.16
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.09
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $7.15
(r) Japan Growth Fund $20.68
(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.62
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $24.17
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,575
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.85
(w) Klein wort Benz Jap F $25.23
(i) Leverage Cap Hold $36.08
(w) Luxfund $20.37
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $42.23
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.54
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.13
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.55
(w) Nippon Fund $13.01
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $5.87
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $5.90
(w) N.A.M.F. $57.56
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $23.05
(d) Renta Fund LF1,940
(d) Rentinvest LF911
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF68.95
Share Realty N.V SF15.51
Sharp International N.V $4.58
(w) SMH Special Fund DM99.80
(d) Soros Fund $333.64
(w) Talenz Global Fund $9.16
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sel) $30.07
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V $41.25
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.88
(w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.79
(w) Universal Dollar Trust $5.84
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $10.19
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.38
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $401.21
(w) Worldwide Securities $54.18
(w) Worldwide Special $4.049 67

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend. † — New N A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S-S — Stock Split ** Ex BTS, "S"— Suspended N C—Not communicated; e—Ex-coupon.



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIDUM

FUINY

PHAIMS

SLICHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUND CRAFT OCCULT DOOMED
Answer: What a faulty heating system might provide you with—COLD COMFORT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

MEMBERS OF THE TRIBE

By Richard Kluger. Doubleday. 471 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I suppose that when all is said and done Richard Kluger's third novel, "Members of the Tribe"—his first book since his monumental "Simple Justice: The History of Brown vs Board of Education" appeared last year—can be described as good reading. It's got a pretty fair murder trial in it, and a murder that doesn't come to trial, and some erotic byplay, and a duel, and a lynching, and plenty more to keep a reader diverted along the way. Its narrator-hero, Seth Adler, is an interesting enough fellow—a young Jew from New York City who goes South in 1878 to seek his fortune in Savannah, and ends up by dint of hard work and intelligence becoming the defense attorney in the trial that is the novel's centerpiece, as well as a millionaire shareholder in a soft-drink enterprise he helps to launch.

And if you step back after finishing the novel, you can easily discern its provocative message. As Seth reflects near the beginning of his story: "...There gnaws within the soul of every Jew in every land the undying suspicion that there gnaws within the soul of every non-Jew in every land the ingredients of a pogramist." And every Jew is not far from wrong to harbor such suspicions, as far as "Members of the Tribe" is concerned. It can happen here, as the trial, unjust conviction, and lynching of Seth's kinsman, Noah Berg, amply demonstrates. To wit, the American past is not untainted by hysterical anti-Semitism.

On the other hand, as Seth's grandson reflects in the concluding section, set in 1976: Could Seth have conceived that American Jews and Israel would someday come to occupy such a prominent place in America's fortunes? And: "Can (this prominence) be explained by the hateful contention that Jews in the United States have prospered so well that they hold the nation's will in thrall? Or is the explanation more nearly what Seth Adler died believing (despite the Berg trial)—that Jews are the most typical of Americans: a bit noisy and showy, perhaps, but proud and prudent and practical, generous and enterprising and liberty loving?" Seth and David clearly hold with the latter explanation, and so, one presumes, does the author. To wit: for all its backsliding from principle, America has been a good thing for Judaism.

But what a deal of confusion this reader had to face to apprehend the novel's pleasures and arrive at its optimistic conclusion. I'm not sure what bothered me more at first, a certain overdetailing of what seemed not entirely pertinent to the story, or the important role assumed by a character named Tom Watson, a populist politic fanatical racist whom I to recall from actual his

At any rate, to see if be missing something, I to check out Tom Ws "Webster's American phies," and discovere enough, that there achu such a figure in Georgi tics, and that, what's n involved himself in the Frank murder case in in terms of his extren Semitism" and that "whc was lynched in Augu Watson reveled in the

Aha, I concluded, so E writing a historical nov on fact, which explains Tom Watson's presence, the elaborate detail that always facilitate the sto if this is actual history, Kluger so obviously inv scenes to establish Noal innocence of the murd young woman? Doesn't s tive weighting of the ca to make comparatively u the reader's mind the d which Berg-Frank actua a scapegoat of anti-Semiti to put it another way: I really was a scapegoat, wh the reader wonder if perh wasn't, by inventing the evidence that he was? In why tamper at all with that is at least partly ad to the reader's judgm American history?

Finally, one discovers "Author's Note" at the v of the story that "thi which is a confluence o stories, draws freely u authentic historical e personalities, but is l work of the imaginat the principal characte exception of Tom inventions." Presum means that my doubt veracity of the story ranted, because the issued himself a licen with history. But the still remains: Why did I to invite my credulity story's factual authent the first place? Why d go all the way in the c of invention? Because th wouldn't address our history unless it was to be based on fact?

In sum, the mixture and fiction simply doe in "Members of the Unlike E. L. Doctorov time" or Robert Coov Public Burning," the re of reality to inventio established clearly fro ginning. I committed in bothering to look Watson's identity. I w been better off reading as fiction.

And that is what other readers to do, if Forget the Frank tr that any of the cha based on history; forg denominational mes course to do so mean has to overlook cert teristics of the story only be explained b that Kluger has be history. But I think as fiction is the or discover its pleasure.

Christopher Lehman a book reviewer for York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	I	E	T		L	O	S	O	S		G	O	W	E
O	N	D	E		A	P	O	R	T		O	U	I	S
O	R	A	N		R	I	A	T	A		S	T	E	T
R	E	M	E	D	I	A	L		G	R	E	E	C	E
				M	E	A	T		S	H	E	E	R	S
O	N	T	E	N	T	E	R	H	O	O	K	S		
P	E	O	N	Y		E	A	R	S		P	S	T	
A	M	E	T		D	R	A	W	N		C	A	T	O
L	E	T		G	O	O	D		C	O	C	O	A	
	H	A	N	G	B	Y	A	T	H	R	E	A	D	
A	V	E	R	A	G	E		T	E	A	R			
R	E	M	O	T	E		S	T	A	T	I	O	N	S
E	N	A	M		R	O	P	E	S		D	R	O	P
T	A	B	A		E	R	O	S	E		O	L	S	A
E	L	K	S		L	E	T	T	S		R	E	S	T

BRIDGE — By Alan T

After aggressive bidding by his partner, North found himself playing in six clubs as shown in the diagram. North visualised the possibility of a club slam as soon as his partner bid that suit, but made two forcing bids in hearts in hope of extracting some belated support for spades.

The opening lead of the heart ace was ruffed in dummy, and the club ace was played, collecting the jack. This gave North plenty to think about. He could expect to score five diamond tricks and the spade ace, so he needed six trump tricks. In view of the trump split, indicated by the jack, he could not afford to ruff his way to his hand, and there was a tricky entry problem. He could enter his hand with a diamond lead, ruff a heart and enter his hand with another diamond lead to draw trumps. But this would involve overtaking the diamond king with the ace and relying on a three-three diamond break at the finish.

To give himself some chance of using spades, North made a remarkable play at the third trick: He led the spade deuce from the dummy. This might have coaxed a misplay from East, who would surely have played low with a doubleton and might have put up the king with K x x. But it turned out to South's advantage in a way he had not foreseen.

East sat and stared play, and had to make mind who held the nt could have defeated ti by putting up an hon continuing the suit, but hard to judge that Sou the nine. So he played West had to ruff.

The slam was now unb West ruffed and retur heart for dummy to ruff South drew trumps, led diamond king and threw heart on the spade ace. Tl of his hand was high, a made a slam that had doomed.

NORTH
♠ AJ108432
♡ —
◇ K6
♣ A1093

WEST
♠ —
♡ AQ932
◇ 9824
♣ 8754

EAST (D
♠ KQ7
♡ KJ1
◇ 102
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ 9
♡ 865
◇ AQJ53
♣ KQ62

North and South were vulner The bidding:

East	South	West	N
Pass	1 ◇	Pass	1
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2
Dbl.	Pass	3 ♡	4
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	6
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart ace.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

As Sutton Holds Phillies

odgers Even Series on 'Slam'

OF THE Th

ELES, Oct. 6.—One Philadelphia man- Ozark phrased it, mistake," and sud- was a newness about League champion-

Stephen Lehm

rg made the mistake Baker hit it out of e-loaded home run, inning last night at ium, and that was all to the game, a 7-1 ory that evened the

second Dodger grand days. Ron Cey hit

mistake was to feed fastball curveball that

before Baker's blast, d to the mound and onborg to intentional- Garvey with one out at second and third. is decision," a subdu- said later.

Fatal Departure

Lonborg's own deci- ow Baker the side- his first such offering ght and a radical from the normal over- in Lonborg's pitching

es," he said without rse, "the secret of to go to something something deceptive. time, I though it was n do. If I make a good him out. But it wasn't d pitch—high and in-

aid: "Lonborg dropped He made two good Baker and then one one. If baker doesn't thing out of the park, r hit one again."

Phillies did not leave Los Angeles in a depressed mood. They did what they had to do by gaining a split in the two games and now they return to Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia for the conclusion of the series. Game No. 3 will be played tomorrow afternoon.

The Dodgers had called on their most reliable pitcher, Don Sutton, to get them even. Not since the days of Don Drysdale and Sandy Koufax have the Dodgers had such a man. In 11 years, Sutton has averaged 16 victories a year. He won two playoff games against Pittsburgh in 1974 and won the only World Series game against Oakland the same year.

Homer by McBride

But for three innings it looked as if Sutton was pitching batting practice. He allowed five hits, including a home run by Bake McBride in the third and a double by Greg Luzinski. McBride's smash was hit down the right-field line into the lower box seats. Distance: 330 feet.

Then, in the fourth inning, he got the Phillies out in order. Baker followed with his home run and the complexion of the game changed almost as dramatically. In the last six innings, Sutton gave up only four hits, one an infield single.

With one out in the ninth, Jay Johnstone and Bob Boone singled in succession but Sutton got Ted Sizemore to ground into a game-ending double play.

After McBride got the Phils off to a 1-0 lead, the Dodgers tied the score in the third. Rick Monday opened with a ground-rule double. Steve Yeager advanced Monday to third with a fly and after Sutton grounded out, Davey Lopes singled to score the run.

Russell and Reggie Smith singled in succession to start the fourth and Cey was asked to sacrifice. Dodger manager Tommy Lasorda said: "We felt that Lonborg was pitching pretty well and we should play for a run or two. Besides, you're not giving up that much with Garvey and Baker following Cey in the line-up."

So Cey sacrificed, and Garvey was walked intentionally. Then Baker hit the homer.

The Dodgers scored again off relief pitcher Ron Reed in the sixth, Cey hitting a single, stealing second and scoring on Steve Yeager's single. Reed had walked the lefthander Monday to get to Yeager, a right-hander. So much for strategy.

The last L.A. run came off the Phils' third pitcher, Warren Brusstar, in the seventh. With two out, Russell beat out a bunt and scored on Smith's triple.

'In Our Park'

"I feel very confident going home," Ozark said. "We'll have the edge in our park. It's a very different type of crowd in Philly —one that will work to our advantage."

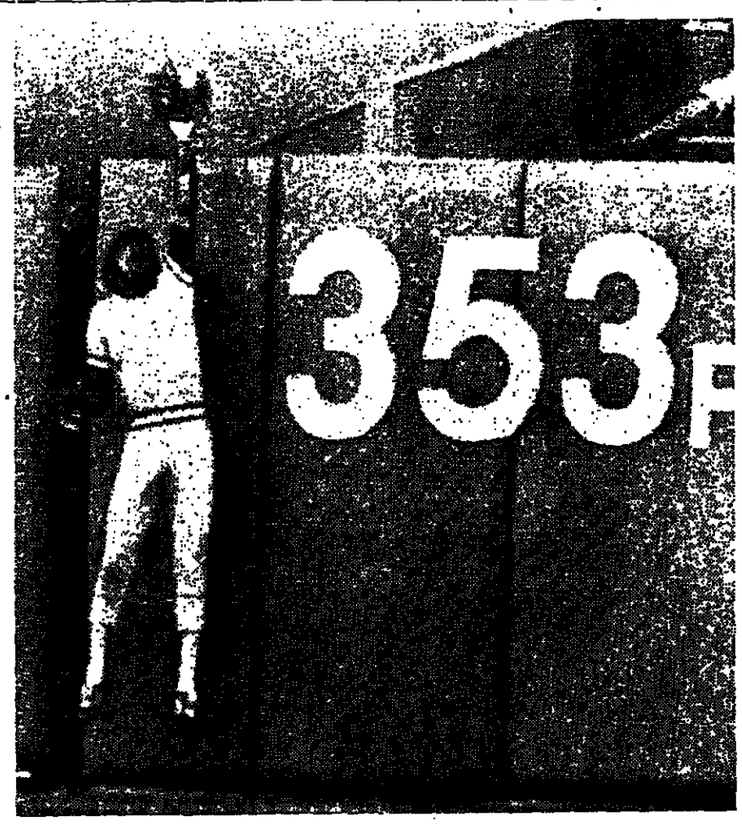
Are the typically boisterous Philadelphia spectators capable of unnerving the Dodgers?

"If they have rabbit ears," Ozark answered with a smile. "And the Dodgers do."

"I'll tell you," said shortstop Larry Bowa, seconding Ozark, "it's a whole new ball game in Philly. It's not easy playing in front of a crowd like that if you're not used to it."

"It's a crazy town," said first baseman Richie Hebner. "They're standing ovation when we take the field and anybody who says that doesn't do something for you is crazy."

© Los Angeles Times.



AP.
Al Cowens of Royals takes homer away from Mickey Rivers.

'Team Riled Up'

Royals' Skills Leave Yanks Game Behind

By Thomas Boswell

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (WP).—In beating the New York Yankees yesterday, 7-2, the Kansas City Royals played as though each of their underrated stars wanted to give the watching nation a one-game synopsis of his skills.

"Well," drawled John Mayberry, who crunched a 450-foot homer that landed in another zip-code area, "when the second hitter of the game hits a two-run homer to get you started, and then you come within an inch of ending the game with a triple play, I guess you've given the other team a fair look at what you can do.

"This team's been riled up for two months and we keep amazing each other with what we can do."

The Royals, as is their habit, shared the spotlight a half-dozen ways. Hal McRae blasted that first-inning homer, a 400-foot shot after Fred Patek's game-opening walk. Al Cowens, who jumped above the right-field fence to take a home run from Mickey Rivers, later hit a solo homer to the same spot behind the 387-foot sign where the McRae ball landed.

Leaping for Line Drives

When the Royals' 5-foot-6 Patek was not leaping to snag line drives or knocking in two runs with a double over the third-base bag, then Joe Zdeb was stealing a base head first or Frank White was chasing down a tough pop-up.

Giving stability and a stoic calm to the entire Kansas City effort was 6-foot-3 southpaw Paul Splittorff, who cruised through the first eight innings. He chewed up the Yanks' lefthanded sluggers and made only one mistake —a two-run gopher ball to Thurmon Munson after the Royals' lead was already 6-0.

Splittorff, 30, has won 16 of his last 18 decisions.

The Royals scored a pair in each of the first three innings, almost salting away the game before it was a third finished.

Royal manager Whitey Herzog looked brilliant by the time the game was eight pitches old. "I don't want to imply that I'm a genius," said Herzog, implying to his heart's delight, "but I did bat Patek leadoff today because [Don] Gullett sometimes starts off wild high, and Patek did draw a walk on four pitches. And the second man did hit it out of the park."

The contrast with last year's Yank-Royal playoff was inescapable. In the top of the first in 1976 in KC, the Royals' George Brett made an error that led to a quick 2-0 Yankee lead. After that opening loss at home, the Royals had to fight from behind through the entire five games.

The Yankees need look at only one statistic to judge their position accurately. No team in playoff history has lost an opener at home and come back to win.

"The thing about us that is striking," said Splittorff, who allowed eight hits before getting ninth-inning relief help from Doug Bird, "is how much we've settled down since last year."

In fact, it was the Yanks, perhaps shaken by recent manager-owner conflicts, who looked uncharacteristically rocky.

The Royals' two second-inning runs, the only scores not produced by homers, were the result of awful Yankee judgment on defense. With one on and two out, the normally exemplary Graig Nettles backed up and let Frank White's easy hopper to third play him. His force-play peg to second was beaten by hustling catcher Darrell Porter, who has hit .440 against New York this year.

Next Patek, the first-inning thorn, came back to haunt Gullett again. The 14-4 lefthander with the best career winning percentage in all baseball seemed to have the littlest major leaguer on the ropes after two blazing strikes.

But the scrappy Patek laced a Gullett fork ball on two quick hops over third. Only one run should have scored, but left fielder Lou Piniella approached the ball lazily, then tossed it back to the infield sidearm, mistakenly thinking that the left field umpire had ruled that a fan had touched the ball, making it a ground-rule double.

White, in typical Royals style, never hesitated, scoring just as Piniella's face began to turn crimson.

The Royals' defense almost matched its offense for panache. Rightfielder Cowens, the Royals' unheralded team MVP who had three hits yesterday, stretched to the top of the nine-foot wall for a Piniella fly in the third, then jumped inches above it for Rivers's drive in the fifth.

Third baseman Brett barely missed a final defensive coup de grace when he started an around-the-horn double play in the ninth that missed tripling-up batter Willie Randolph at first by half a heart beat. "We'd have loved that," Mayberry said.



UPI.
Lou Piniella glumly discusses throw that led to run.

Won 15 Games at Age 39

'erry Isn't Ready to Quit Mound

IGTON, Texas, Oct. 6 The scraggly whiskers ow between pitching as- ts were gray as granite last days of the season. ear-old tummy had grown when he walked from nd to the dugout he had of an elderly South- leman on his way to his chair and a glass of good

d Perry seemed to be in ght of his career. But by does that mean the sun

spring training opens for s Rangers next year, he back. And, in all likeli- will be striking out peo- that slippery pitch of winning more and more

rd Perry is definitely in s for next year," manager unter said a few weeks

Strikes Out 13

season of bizarre occur- for the Texas Rangers, as stood out as a symbol rmination.

s final outing of the year Seattle, Perry struck out ers. That equaled his high ee years with Texas and ly two fewer than his high which he recorded 11 years hile with San Francisco. ing the season Perry became he second pitcher ever to 0 games in both leagues e ran his career strikeout 2,847. Only three pitchers truck out more and in his pearance next year Perry might move past Jim Bunning (2,855) into third place behind Walter Johnson and Bob Gibson. He has won 246 games in his career.

He had trouble this year but he won his last three starts.

"When things get tough, I try to get tough, too," he said in his North Carolina drawl. "It brings out the battler in me."

And as Perry's 16th major league season came to an end he looked ahead.

'Peanuts to Harvest'

"We've got peanuts to harvest," he said about his farm in Williamston, N. C. "They've already started plowing. Then we've got some soy beans to harvest and get to the market.

"I'm getting a new tractor, too. I had a little deal on the side with a tractor company that if I won 15 games I would get a new one [his victory over Seattle left him with a 15-12 record.]

"Then there are a couple of fish down in the creek that need to be caught. And I've got two girls who will be playing basketball this winter so that will take up a couple of nights a week."

But along about February Perry will start thinking about another year of pitching. And, once again, speculation will begin that maybe—just maybe—Perry will not make it out of spring training.

"As of right now," said Hunter, "we would consider Doyle Alexander, Bert Blyleven and Dock Ellis as the nucleus of our pitching staff.

"Now I don't mean that Gaylord will not be considered. It's just his age. But even if a guy is 39, if he wins 15 games and goes out and strikes out 13 men like he did in his last start you have to consider him.

Prove Himself

"But you have to consider people like Roger Moret, Len Barker and Jim Umbarger in there, too."

Perry does not feel hurt that he will have to prove himself all over again next year. He thinks any pitcher should have to do that every year.

"I always go to spring training thinking I have to prove myself," Perry said. "It won't be any different than it ever has been. I just hope I don't get traded. I sure like it with this club.

"We played good ball this year and I sure enjoyed being a part of it. I won 15 games and wish I had won some more. I think I should have.

"I'll try to win more next year."

Gaylord Perry

AP.
...T A FRESHMAN— ...ge Bell, 7 feet 6 ...hes tall, turned out ... basketball at Morris ...wn College in Atlanta.

London Sets Up New Tourney in Women's Tennis

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Virginia Wade and Billie Jean King head the list of entries for a new women's tennis tournament, the Braemar Cup, which will take place at the Crystal Palace here Dec. 8-11, it was announced today.

The £20,000 ($35,000) tournament will be contested by 16 players. The first two days will feature a 16-strong qualifying event to decide two places in the main competition.

Wade, who will start as favorite for the £4,800 first prize, will be making her first appearance here since winning the Wimbledon crown in July.

Line Scores In Playoffs

Kansas City 202 000 103—7 9 0
New York 002 000 000—2 9 0
Splittorff, Bird (9) and Porter; Gullett, Tidrow (3), Lyle (9) and Munson. W—Splittorff. L—Gullett. HR—McRae, Cowens, Mayberry, Munson.

Philadelphia 001 000 000—1 9 1
Los Angeles 001 001 10x—3 9 1
Lonborg, Reed (5), Brusstar (7) and Boone. Sutton and Yeager. W—Sutton. L—Lonborg. HR—McBride, Baker.

With 'Musical' Putter

Ballesteros Surpasses Watson in Match Play

WENTWORTH, England, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Severiano Ballesteros, the 20-year-old Spaniard who has dominated European golf this year, scored a major upset over top American Tom Watson to reach the semifinals of the £130,000 ($225,000) world match play championship here today.

Putting brilliantly, Ballesteros won a surprising 5 and 4 second-round victory over the man who leads the U.S. money-winning list and has captured the U.S. Masters and British Open championships this season.

The son of a Santander farmer joined Australian Graham Marsh and two Americans, Hale Irwin and Ray Floyd, in the semifinals of Europe's richest tournament.

Irwin, winner here in 1974 and 1975 and beaten finalist last year, will meet Marsh in the first of the semifinals tomorrow.

Prize money ranges from £30,000 for the champion down to £9,000 for the man who loses the third-place playoff on Saturday.

Decisive Victory

Irwin, playing his usual precise game on the tight tree-lined fairways of the 6,969-yard, par-73 "Burma Road" course, scored the most decisive victory, 8 and 7 over Hugh Baiocchi of South Africa. Irwin, who eliminated England's Peter Oosterhuis in the first round, was 8-under-par over the 29 holes played.

Marsh, behind for the first 14 holes, eventually beat Manuel Pinero of Spain 3 and 2.

Floyd, who went to the 37th to beat Mexico's Ernesto Acosta yesterday, needed a birdie on the 36th to defeat U.S. PGA champion Lanny Wadkins one up.

Wadkins was never behind in the morning round, which they finished tied, and moved three up on the 23d before Floyd, a former masters and PGA champion, started cutting into the lead.

Floyd finally got level of the 30th with an eagle and went ahead for the first time on the next when Wadkins drove into the trees. But Floyd 3-putted the 32 and let Wadkins go ahead again on the following hole, when he got into a bunker.

Wadkins put a fairway wood out of bounds on the 35th and had to concede the equalizer, and when Floyd floated a lovely wood onto the green at the last and holed out for 4, Wadkins was left with a 10-foot putt to tie. He missed.

Ballesteros scored 11 birdies in his magnificent round and has yet to take three putts on any hole.

"I am putting very good, the music is coming from my putter," he said.

Watson could only add: "He's a terrific putter. He didn't miss a putt under eight feet. He's a bit wild off the tee, but he putts so well. You'll hear a lot from him in the future."

Watson described his performance as "one of those days you try to forget." He won the second hole with a birdie on a 12-foot putt, but was caught at the fourth and Ballesteros moved to 4-up at lunch and never let the American come back.

'Wayward Shots'

Irwin, who qualified for this tournament with his Hall of Fame Classic victory earlier in the year, summed up his day by saying: "I didn't play much better than Hugh did but I kept my wayward shots to a minimum. You have to do that on this course or you are in real trouble.

"I got a bit complacent with my four-hole lead at lunch, but the fourth, fifth and sixth holes of the afternoon turned it around. Hugh could have cut straight back to one down but I sank putts of 40 and 30 feet and holed out in two putts from 60 feet, so he wound up 6 down."

PGA Will Finish 1978 Tour Early, Allowing More International Play

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The $10-million Professional Golfers Association tour probably will be restructured next year to finish on Oct. 1 with the World Series of Golf, thus providing a greater opportunity for international play.

Commissioner Deane Beman announced the radical schedule departure, saying that the World Series of Golf could thus take on new stature and significance as the climactic event of the season.

The tournament would serve as the sport's version of football's Super Bowl and baseball's World Series. The schedule would end conflict with the busy fall sports schedule.

"Under the proposed schedule, our official season would conclude a month earlier than now," Beman said. "This would open the door to a couple of interesting alternatives for the players—increased participation in foreign events and the addition of a number of unofficial post-season tournaments."

The 1977 tour consisted of 40 tournaments running until almost Nov. 1.

Carew and Foster Honored

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (IHT).—Rod Carew of the Minnesota Twins and George Foster of the Cincinnati Reds have been named the American and National League players-of-the-year, respectively, by vote of the players.

In a poll conducted by the Sporting News, Carew, who flirted with a .400 average all year and finished at .388 for his sixth league batting crown, received 106 of 178 votes submitted. Jim Rice of the Boston Red Sox was second with 44 and Larry Hisle, Carew's teammate, third with 31.

Foster won the National League balloting for the second straight year, getting votes from 154 of the 196 players who took part. That completely overshadowed the 24 votes for Greg Luzinski of Philadelphia, 16 for Pittsburgh's Dave Parker and 2 for Los Angeles's Reggie Smith.

Foster led the majors with 149 runs batted in and his 52 home runs made him only the 10th man to hit 50 or more in a season.

Borg Rejoins Sweden

AARHUS, Denmark, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg plans to return to the Swedish Davis Cup tennis team next year after a two-year absence.

NFL Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Scoring

	TD	Pts
Payton, Chi.	5	30
Bussey, Det.	4	24
Muncie, N.O.	4	24
Foreman, Minn.	3	18
Manning, N.O.	3	18
McCutcheon, L.A.	3	18

Kicking

	PAT	FG	Pts
Herrera, Dall.	8	6	26
Thomas, Chi.	7	4	19
S. Mike-Mayer, Det.	6	4	18
Septien, L.A.	6	4	18
N. Mike-Mayer, Atl.	4	4	16
Moseley, Wash.	6	3	15
Danelo, N.Y.	5	3	14
Szaro, N.O.	10	1	13
Bakken, St. L.	3	3	12

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Payton, Chi.	53	336	6.3	4
Bussey, Det.	53	257	4.9	3
King, Det.	52	245	4.7	1
McCutcheon, L.A.	62	238	3.8	2
Harper, Chi.	43	213	5.0	0
Thomas, Wash.	48	202	4.2	1
Staubach, Atl.	64	114	3.0	1
Muncie, N.O.	50	182	3.6	3
Foreman, Minn.	55	177	3.2	1
P. Pearson, Dall.	35	161	4.6	0

Passing (36 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TD
Landry, Det.	71	42	60.6	547	3
Staubach, Dal.	83	51	61.4	643	2
Hunter, Atl.	68	37	54.4	507	0
Kilmer, Wash.	76	38	50.0	527	5
Namath, L.A.	67	34	50.7	403	3
Manning, N.O.	69	39	52.2	478	2
Dickey, G.B.	66	35	53.0	478	3
Tarkenton, Minn.	97	57	58.8	589	3
Hart, St. L.	98	51	56.7	674	2
Jaworski, Phil.	77	40	51.9	453	4

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Foreman, Minn.	14	148	10.6	2
P. Pearson, Dall.	12	132	11.0	2
Staubach, Atl.	12	131	10.9	0
King, Det.	12	97	8.1	0
Jenkins, Atl.	11	218	19.8	1
D. Pearson, Dall.	11	166	15.1	0
Metzelaars, St. L.	11	98	8.9	0
Gray, St. L.	10	202	20.2	0
S. White, Minn.	10	127	12.7	1
Carmichael, Phil.	10	108	10.8	1

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Scoring

	TD	Pts
McCauley, Balt.	4	24
N. Moore, Mia.	3	18
Stingley, N.E.	3	18

Fifteen players are tied with 12 points each.

Kicking

	PAT	FG	Pts
Mann, Oak.	8	7	29
Cockroft, Clev.	6	5	21
Smith, N.E.	9	4	21
Linhart, Balt.	7	3	16
Turner, Den.	8	3	15
Gerela, Pitt.	8	2	14
Bahr, Cin.	6	2	12

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Mitchell, Balt.	81	272	3.4	0
Van Eeghen, Oak.	68	262	3.9	1
Cunningham, N.E.	57	240	4.2	0
Harris, Pitt.	45	206	3.8	2
Reed, K.C.	44	233	5.3	1
C. Pruitt, Clev.	56	212	3.8	0
Calhoun, N.E.	45	182	4.0	2
Armstrong, Den.	48	180	3.8	2
Davis, Oak.	42	178	4.2	2
Simpson, Buff.	53	166	3.2	0

Passing (36 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TD
Griese, Mia.	56	32	57.1	448	3
Jones, Balt.	71	46	64.8	473	2
Stabler, Oak.	57	40	58.7	543	3
Sipe, Clev.	66	42	63.6	478	3
Morton, Den.	59	32	54.2	421	3
Bradshaw, Pitt.	92	58	52.5	575	5
Livingston, K.C.	87	29	43.3	477	4
Grogan, N.E.	73	41	56.2	558	4
Pastorini, Hou.	93	54	58.1	426	0
Harris, SD.	67	37	55.2	382	3

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Casper, Oak.	15	203	13.5	1
McCauley, Balt.	15	114	7.6	1
Mitchell, Balt.	15	85	5.7	0
Swann, Pitt.	14	187	13.4	2
Cunningham, N.E.	14	142	10.1	1
Chandler, Buff.	13	165	12.7	1
Griffin, Cin.	12	106	8.8	0
White, K.C.	11	189	18.9	2
Joiner, S.D.	11	115	10.5	2
Giles, Hou.	11	101	9.2	0

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Observer

Des Nixes Bill's Pix

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—While standing outside Elaine's straining for a glimpse of famous celebrities, whom do I see but Desdemona. Naturally, I am surprised since, the last I heard, she has just been murdered by Othello in the last act.

"That's what everybody thinks," she says. In fact, that is why she is standing out here watching the famous celebrities pass in and out. She hopes somebody celebrated will spot her and pass the word that she is still in circulation, and not "the late Mooress of Venice" at all, as the gossip columns keep calling her.



Baker

"Originally, I was strangled by Othello in a fit of jealousy, but when we tested it on the audiences they roared with laughter, and the whole thing had to be redone," she says. Which anybody could have told her before they started. But, as I point out to her, what do you expect when you hire a klunk like Bill Shakespeare to do a script?

Don't get me wrong. Bill is tops when it comes to piling up the corpses in the last reel. Not in a class with Clint Eastwood or Sam Peckinpah, but good. But get him into human relationships, and what do you get? Stinko bombo at the BO.

Desdemona says right on, man. "I couldn't believe jealousy," she says. "I said to him, 'Jealousy, Bill? I can't believe jealousy. Since the sexual revolution, nobody relates to jealousy. Jealousy went out with the Jacuzzi. Everybody is too well adjusted nowadays to kill for jealousy. If the Moor kills me for kicks, OK, people can relate to that. But jealousy—it's sick.'"

So they finally do the thing right to make it meaningful to today's audience.

"We take Othello out of the army—who relates to the army anymore?—and we make him the biggest hairdresser in Los Angeles," she says.

"Tell me no more," I say, "for I can see it now. Othello has a big circle of groupies which he keeps up at his hideaway in Venice..."

"That's Venice, California," Desdemona points out.

"Is there any other? And one day while vrooming up the coast in his custom-built Cord, he pulls off the road for a Jerrybrown-burger and sees you, Desdemona, taking target practice with a grenade launcher in the swimming pool behind the Burgerama."

"Actually, he sees me walking nude on the beach with a palomino. I am looking for my handkerchief."

"Beautiful!" I cry, getting the whole scene. That desperate nude figure symbolizing the meaninglessness of everything. That lost handkerchief symbolizing the meaningless triviality of human aspiration. That horse symbolizing the cameraman's meaningless desire to have something interesting in the picture.

Now the plot moves rapidly. Desdemona recites it breathlessly. From the beach she recognizes the internationally celebrated hairdresser and makes an appointment for him to bob the palomino's tail. The three of them romp joyously in slow motion through a birch forest, arriving finally at Othello's pad. Desdemona meets two female dwarfs, neither of whom speaks, although one is planning to assassinate a city councilman and the other is into cooking six-course dinners consisting entirely of nuts.

The tragic climax comes when the palomino demands to know when something entertaining is going to happen and is brutally strangled in Othello's hair dryer for raising questions not wisely but too well.

When it's released, Desdemona says, it will give Americans meaningful new insight into the meaninglessness of meaning, which I don't doubt it will, although it might make some people ask why they don't remake "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back."

Graham Greene: Making Virtue Of Disloyalty

By Jeffrey Robinson

ANTIBES, France (IHT).—"I don't care much for tea," he said in a neighborly way. "So come up for whiskey."

Graham Greene lives in one of those modern, white-faced apartment houses along the port. His living room is lined with books, the way you'd expect it to be, books you might expect a writer like him to read, about the rise and fall of some obscure European house, about pre-Raphaelite painters who once lived in the Channel Islands, about Stanley and Livingstone.

"It costs me a fortune every time I publish a book because I'm obliged to send out so many free copies. Everybody I meet who publishes a book sends me a copy, so I have to send them a copy of mine."

There are paintings on his walls, framed and labeled. A green-felted table, with papers stacked to one side, sits in a corner of the room, in front of the huge picture window which looks out onto the port.

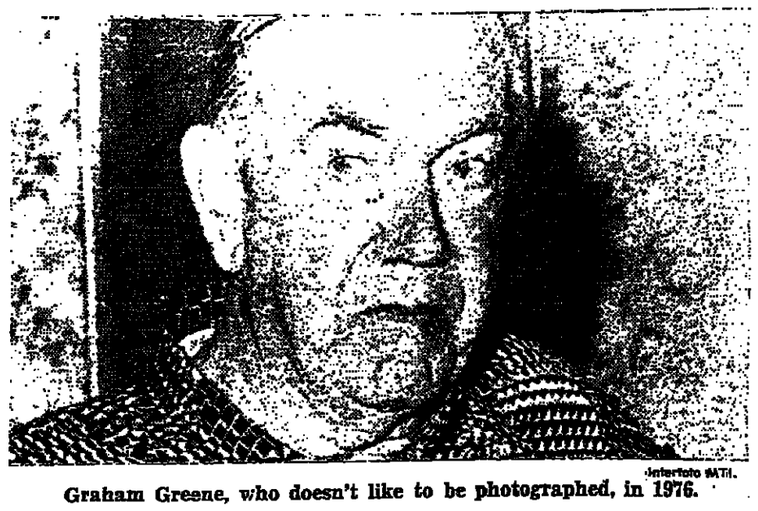
He doesn't particularly like to be photographed, and anyway, he doesn't really look like his photographs. He's taller and leaner, and photos do not show that he moves with the grace of an old athlete, which he makes a point of saying he isn't.

He also doesn't like press conferences, book signings, interviews and literary luncheons. Add to that, automobiles. Graham Greene turns 73 this month and hasn't driven a car since 1943. "I would like to see the day when there are no more cars on the streets. Technology has overreached itself. I think it's time we went back."

He does, however, like to read, and he notes that he goes through three to four books a week.

Another passionate interest is politics. He went to Portugal a few summers ago, at the height of the tension there, because he wanted to see what was happening. It's the same curiosity that took him to Vietnam 20 years ago, to Africa before that and to Central and South America after that. He kept abreast of the Allende years in Chile. He spent time in Eastern Europe during the Dubcek experiment. And he was fascinated by Che Guevara.

"Writers should make a virtue out of disloyalty and always support the underdog. I'd like to change commitments every day of the year. If, for example, permissiveness were attacked too much, I'd be on the side of permissiveness. Writers must be like that. In a Communist society, I would be against Communism. In a capitalistic society, I would be called pro-Communist. But if I had to classify myself, I would say that I was a humanist and socialist."



Interfoto MTH.

Graham Greene, who doesn't like to be photographed, in 1976.

Educated at the Berkhamsted School, where his father was headmaster, Graham Greene attended Oxford. After graduation he published a book of verse, then worked four years as a copyreader on The Times. He continued writing, and published fiction, but his reputation as a novelist didn't start to gel until his fourth novel, "Stamboul Train," although he carefully labeled the book "An Entertainment" so it would not be confused with more serious work. These days he has earned himself an enviable position in the ranking of 20th-century writers, and there are critics who believe he is the finest living English-language author. Those same critics usually begin their reviews of his books by saying, "This long-awaited new novel . . ." And the next "long-awaited new novel" is due out in March. It's called "The Human Factor," is in the spy genre, and takes place in the Middle East.

He says: "I look back over all my books and I like some and I dislike others. It's not always easy to point to one book and say, this is my best. And for the longest time I thought 'The Power and The Glory' was my best work of fiction. But, 'The Honorary Consul' gave me more trouble than previous novels. I wrote it seven times. Up till now I think that's my best."

Somewhere toward the top of the list is also "The Quiet American." "I wanted to tell the story as I saw it and lived it, and I didn't mean to spare any feelings. They didn't like me very much in the United States after I published it. Then again, I'm not sure how much I like America or the American way of life. I've found some parts of the South to be very beautiful. I like the Carolinas. I just don't necessarily care to spend too much time in the United States."

As for the business of writing, he says he does it because "I have an inherent desire to reduce the chaos of experience to some sort of order, and I suffer from a hungry curiosity. I work very hard at writing, and it gets tougher with age. The greater part of my alterations on a book is to get it to sound right. That makes for easy reading. Good novelists do this. A good novelist is a good story teller, and a good story should not be difficult to read."

He writes six days a week when he's working on a book, doing a minimum of four hours a day. He says that can mean 300 words, although he prefers 400, which he calls his quota.

Once upon a time, however, he was also considered an exceptionally good short-story writer. "They're amusing to do sometimes. You spend two or three weeks working on a short story, but I don't necessarily do them anymore. I'm no longer very interested in them."

And no, he says again, looking back over half a century of writing for a living, "it does not become easier with age. It takes me more and more time to get a book done. I used to do a novel in under a year. Now it's over three years. But there are some things that don't change. I still write in longhand. My two fingers on a typewriter have never connected with my brain. My hand on a pen does. A fountain pen, of course. Ballpoint pens are only good for filling out forms on a plane."

PEOPLE: *U.S. Nudists Stripped Of Municipal Beach*

The only municipal nude beach in the United States has been closed to naked people for the first time in three years. After hearing objections for two days, the San Diego City Council rescinded its 1974 nude beach ordinance by an 8-1 vote. Citizens voted in a city election two weeks ago to prohibit nudity at all public beaches. A spokesman for those who used Black's Beach called it "a very sad day" and vowed a court fight to restore it. "We will fight you and this ordinance in the courts," said Robert Jacobs, "and we will fight those of you who opposed us in the upcoming election." Although the ban was effective with the council vote, police are uncertain how to enforce it. Jacobs said that nude beachgoers will allow themselves to be arrested in order to get a court test.

* * *

In his diary, "The Astonishment of Being," just published in France, Hervé Alphand, the French ambassador to Washington during the Kennedy administration, says that John F. Kennedy's love of "pleasure and women" always made him vulnerable to scandal. For example, in an entry dated Aug. 2, 1962, Alphand, a good friend of the Kennedy family, said: "His desires are difficult to satisfy without raising fears of scandal and its use by his political adversaries. This will come perhaps one day, for he does not take sufficient precautions in this puritan country." Alphand served in Washington from 1956 to 1965.

* * *

The Duchess of Kent, 44, has lost the baby she was expecting in February, her husband, the Duke of Kent, first cousin of Queen Elizabeth, said early Thursday. The duke flew home Wednesday from Iran, where he was holding trade talks when his wife was hospitalized in London. The duchess is expected to remain in the hospital for several days.

* * *

The wartime diaries of Hermann Goering apparently have been authenticated and eventually will be sold to the highest bidder, Sotheby's auction house said Wednesday. But it will be "many many months before there question of a sale," a spo said. The delay is nec resolve copyright and ow problems. The diaries wer ed over to Sotheby's earl year by a man who sa he took them as war Meanwhile, in Munich, t varian state government a claim Thursday for the If the diaries of the Third No. 2 man are indeed a the Bavarian governmen exercise its ownership cla former Nazi properties an the sale, a Finance spokesman said.

* * *

Egyptian Prince Ahme 25, the only son of the ja Farouk, and Dominique Picard, 28, a French art were married Wednesda Moslem ceremony in the of Monaco. A small g friends and the prince's deposed Queen Narima sister, Princess Fawzia, w in from Egypt, attended ding in the Palace Hall rors. Prince Rainier an ess Grace invited the c marry in the palace sin is a close friend. Fuad for a day in Egypt af father abdicated in hi July 26, 1952. By sunset was overthrown and he h his family aboard a Monaco with a reported lion in gold and jewels.

* * *

The big chance for T Philomena Drake, of Hig Pa., who staked their savings on trying to win lion in the state lotter Monday and they lost it drawing for the 86th dra of 100 qualifiers in the for the top prize, someon name was chosen. That them with a slim chance ting into the finals; th are not good and the Deal that they know it. "Th our big chance," said "We're winners, but not of the big prize we were Although the Drakes $1,003, they took four mon to gamble full time, an lost wages far exceed that "We don't urge other pe make this kind of a Drake said.

—SAMUEL JUS

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